

Mintoff proposes new party leader

VALLETTA, Malta (R) — Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff will propose lawyer Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici to succeed him as leader of ruling Labour Party, a party official said Friday. Dr. Mifsud Bonnici, 49, will be nominated leader-designate by the party at its annual conference later this month. He was elected deputy leader in 1980 on condition he did not seek election to parliament.

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Arabs move to expel Israel from U.N.

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Arab members decided Friday to consult representatives from other regional groups on a procedure to eject Israel's delegation from the United Nations General Assembly, diplomats said after an Arab group caucus. They said this was a follow-up to a decision taken by the Arab League foreign ministers at their meeting recently in Tunis, and the successful ouster of the Israelis from the International Atomic Energy Agency conference in Vienna. The United States has threatened reprisals against the U.N., including the possible withholding of financial contributions, if Israel's representation is tampered with.

Israel asks for \$3 billion U.S. aid

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel Friday asked the United States for an aid package totaling \$3 billion for the fiscal year starting next October. Finance Minister Yoram Aridor submitted the Israeli request to U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis and top reporters included \$1.9 billion for military assistance and the remainder for economic aid. Mr. Aridor said the request did not contain any compensation for the costs of the war in Lebanon, which were being borne by the Israeli people themselves.

UNRWA opens 13 schools in Lebanon

AMMAN (R) — Three schools for Palestinian refugee children operated by UNRWA have been opened in southern Lebanon and 10 in the north, around the Tripoli area, UNRWA sources said in Amman Friday. UNRWA has 87 elementary and junior secondary schools in Lebanon serving more than 35,000 young refugees. Schools in west Beirut run by UNRWA were almost ready to open when fighting broke out on Sept. 15 to 20. After the massacre at Sabra and Shatila, children were dispersed but teams from UNRWA education department are trying to track down children in order to plan for the provision of schools and teachers.

China demands Soviet troops withdrawal

TOKYO (R) — A visiting Chinese official was quoted Friday as saying that China has demanded the withdrawal of 600,000 Soviet troops from the Sino-Soviet border as one of three conditions for improving relations with Moscow. Wang Shengren, president of the Chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, made the demand at the opening of a private conference here Thursday, according to a Japanese parliamentary source who asked not to be named. The source quoted Mr. Wang as saying the Soviet Union had one million troops stationed along its border with China and China wanted 600,000 of them to be withdrawn.

U.N. must protect Palestinian refugees

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United Nations must provide security for tens of thousands of homeless refugees in southern Lebanon following Israel's invasion last June, the director of the U.N. Palestinian relief agency said Friday. "We have counted the refugees in southern Lebanon and we have found that there are about 25,000 homeless refugees," Olof Rydbeck, who heads the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), said in a news conference. The number of refugees registered with UNRWA in the whole of Lebanon was 237,000, he said, adding that 39 teams from his agency took the count after the Israeli invasion. Mr. Rydbeck said most of these refugees, faced the prospect of spending the coming winter in tents now being erected by UNRWA workers on the ruins of the towns where they lived before the invasion. "The camps to be built are not tents. They have been destroyed," Mr. Rydbeck said.

Iraqis attack Iranian positions

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said its planes flew more than 100 missions against Iranian positions on the Gulf War front and inside Iran Friday but made no mention of fresh fighting on the ground. The Iraqi high command said its planes inflicted heavy losses on Iranian troops, armour and vehicles and all returned safely to base. Iraq has been fighting for a week to beat off a major Iranian offensive near the Iraqi border town of Mandali, 110 kilometres east of Baghdad and the closest

point on the front to the Iraqi capital.

Officials in Baghdad said the battles have not been as intense as those which raged when Iranian forces tried to thrust across the border towards the southern Iraqi city of Basra in July.

Meanwhile, Tehran Radio reported Friday that Iranian anti-aircraft batteries drove off Iraqi jet fighters trying to bomb targets in western and southern border towns Thursday.

The radio, monitored in London, quoted a military com-

munique as saying fighting had continued over the past 24 hours on all sectors of the Gulf War front.

The communique said Iranian artillery shelled Iraqi positions at Hargineh, killing many Iraqis and inflicting heavy damage.

The radio said several Iraqi tanks and troop-carriers and four ammunition dumps were destroyed.

Seven Iraqis were killed and three were captured in the Qasr El-Shirin area, it added.

Najah University vice-president forced to leave West Bank

By Samira Kassar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Israeli occupation authorities have refused to grant a work permit to the Vice-President of Najah University in Nablus, Dr. Abdul Rahman Shaheen.

Dr. Shaheen, who was forced to return to Amman on Tuesday, Oct. 5, told the Jordan Times that the Israeli occupation authorities had made it a condition that he sign a pledge that he was "fully committed against indulging in any act and offering any assistance to the so-called Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) or any other terrorist organisation considered hostile to the state of Israel."

Dr. Shaheen refused to sign this document, and his work permit, for which Najah University had applied in August, was withheld by the Israeli occupation authorities.

"Not only does the document in question require that all non-resident faculty members applying for work permits at academic institutions disavow the PLO, it also requires that they undertake not to cooperate with any other organisation that may be considered

"hostile to the state of Israel as indicated in the Act for the Prevention of acts of belligerence and enemy propaganda, such acts being of a direct or indirect nature."

Signing such a document would obviously put the signatory at the mercy of an arbitrary decision on the part of the Israeli occupation authorities, since the terms "direct or indirect nature" of the acts forbidden could include a range of activities from anything to everything.

Furthermore the term "prevention of acts of belligerence and enemy propaganda" is itself vague and non-specific and could be made to apply to will to almost anything said and done.

The document is based on several Israeli amendments of Jordanian laws. The amendments have been issued as military orders applying to "Judea and Samaria" (the Israeli way of referring to the occupied West Bank).

So far, 14 faculty members at Najah University were forced to leave the West Bank after their visit permits expired and their work permits were withheld due to their refusal to sign this Israeli document. Another 28 faculty members, who have also refused to sign it also stand to be expelled when their visiting permits expire within a few weeks. Najah University President Munther Salah falls into this category, and he will probably be forced to leave the West Bank by Oct. 25.

All those expelled so far for refusing to sign the Israeli document were Palestinian non-residents in the West Bank. Resident faculty members have not as yet been required to sign such a document.

All the academicians forced to leave for refusing to make such a pledge have been from Najah University, at which some 3,500

students are enrolled. Bir-Zeit University, which was closed down by the Israeli occupation authorities about three months ago is expected to reopen shortly and a similar fate may await its non-resident faculty members.

Universities on the West Bank are all taking a joint stand against this new Israeli measure. Several days ago, representatives of Najah, Bir-Zeit and Bethlehem Universities held a press conference in Jerusalem and registered strong protest against this measure and other Israeli measures aimed at restricting institutions of higher learning in the occupied West Bank.

A press release at the conference pointed out that the document in question comes within the framework of the Israeli military order 854 of 1980, issued as an amendment to Jordanian education Law No. 16, in violation of international law, which forbids an occupying force from introducing legislative changes into already existing laws of any territories it may have occupied by force.

Israeli military order 854 empowers Israeli military authorities to ban academicians and students alike from universities if they are considered a "security threat". The order also provides for one year licensing terms for all universities in the West Bank to be renewed on an annual basis. The Israeli military governor thus has the arbitrary power of either accepting or refusing to renew the annual licence of any institution of higher education.

Officials from the three universities in the West Bank were repeatedly pointed out that order 854 is aimed at stunting higher education in the West Bank with a view to ultimately annul it altogether.

Lebanese cabinet holds first meeting

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's new cabinet held its first meeting Friday amid fresh protests against the army's current campaign of house-to-house searches and identity checks in west Beirut.

Official sources said the meeting chose a committee of four ministers, including Prime Minister Shafiq Al-Wazzan, to prepare a policy programme for presentation to parliament.

The composition of the new cabinet—10 almost unknown men with little background in politics—surprised Lebanese political commentators.

But political sources said that Mr. Wazzan and President Amin Gemayel had chosen new faces after finding it impossible to reconcile conflicting demands for office from various rival religious and political groups in parliament.

The new cabinet faces formidable problems in securing the full withdrawal of Israeli, Palestinian and Syrian forces from Lebanon and re-establishing government authority throughout

the country.

Before tackling these wider issues it has to deal with local protests and international concern at the way the army has set about restoring government control of west Beirut, for eight years the stronghold of Palestinian commandos and Lebanese leftists.

The army says its massive operations over the last four days are aimed simply at uncovering illegal arms caches belonging to the commandos and the leftists and catching foreigners without valid residence permits.

But the leftists and the Palestinians, many of whom are illegal residents, are accusing the army of trying to crush the remains of their power while leaving rightist Christian militias friendly to Israel operating unchecked in east Beirut and other areas of

Lebanon. There have also been reports of rough treatment of detainees and little information on what exactly is happening to the hundreds of people arrested by the army.

Grave concern has been prompted in France and Italy because of the involvement in the operations of their troops, which were originally sent to Beirut with U.S. marines to protect civilians following massacres in Palestinian refugee camps last month. (See Spadolini story below).

The European troops have been instructed to observe but not to take part in the Lebanese army operations, they said.

The chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Yasser Arafat, attacked the army's actions Thursday night as a "campaign of annihilation" against the Palestinians in Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat appealed to Arab leaders to intervene to stop the army actions, saying they were aimed at "striking at the militant spirit of the Palestinian people" and were part of "a devilish scheme to expel the Palestinians from Lebanon."

Baptist church in Jerusalem set ablaze

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — A small Baptist church in Jerusalem was almost demolished by fire during the night and officials said Friday they suspected arson.

An Israeli fire official told reporters: "It appears from a preliminary investigation that arson was the cause."

The church's minister, Dr. Robert Lindsay, said: "I cannot believe the fire was deliberately set since we do not engage in missionary work and strongly support Israel. But I imagine there is always some sick person around capable of doing almost anything."

Religious extremists and militant nationalists have vandalised some Christian mission in the past. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin voiced shock after an apparent arson attack on the Baptist Church in the heart of Jerusalem.

Mr. Begin, who has expressed outrage over attacks on synagogues abroad, issued a statement saying if Jews were responsible it was a malicious and shocking crime.

Police said three men had been detained in connection with the overnight blaze and Interior Minister Yosef Burg visited the church.

Iranian pilgrims clash with Saudi security forces in Medina

69 Iranians expelled from S. Arabia

BAHRAIN (R) — Sixty-nine Iranians were expelled from Saudi Arabia following renewed clashes Thursday night between Iranian pilgrims and Saudi security forces in the holy city of Medina, the official Saudi Press Agency said Friday.

The agency, quoting an Interior Ministry statement, said 19 people, including 11 Iranians and two Saudi security men, were slightly injured in the clashes.

Since the Iranian revolution Saudi police have often clashed with Iranian zealots promoting the fundamentalist policies of their spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, on the pilgrimage to Mecca.

Late last month in Mecca, a similar disturbance led to 100 Iranians being arrested.

The Interior Ministry blamed Thursday night's incident on the leader of the Iranian pilgrim mission, Hojatoleslam Mohammed Hussein Mousavi Kho'ini, but did not say whether he was among those deported.

Hojatoleslam Kho'ini, a mem-

ber of Iran's guardian council,

went with the Iranian pilgrim mission as representative of Ayatollah Khomeini.

The ministry said several thousand Iranian pilgrims had gathered Thursday night at Baqie in Medina, the burial place of the Prophet Mohammed, in the presence of Hojatoleslam Kho'ini.

"Kho'ini changed the atmosphere from one of prayers to raising of political slogans, violating Islamic rituals and the sanctity of the city of the prophet," the agency quoted a responsible source at the ministry as saying.

The source added: "The security forces intervened to silence and disperse them (pilgrims), and 69 instigators were arrested and immediately deported to Iran."

Other citizens and pilgrims angered by the Iranians' behaviour joined the security forces in their action, the source said.

Last month, Saudi police prevented a crowd of Iranian pilgrims chanting slogans from marching through the city of Medina and confiscated pictures of Ayatollah

Khomeini.

The authorities later said they would deport 21 people arrested during the demonstration.

Saudi interior minister Prince Nayef Ibn Abdulaziz accused the pilgrims of violating the spirit of the Mecca pilgrimage and of indulging in "Iranian publicity."

Iran's reaction

Meanwhile Radio Tehran Friday accused Saudi police of making a "savage attack" on a group of Iranian pilgrims in the Islamic Holy City of Medina and storming the Iranian mission there with clubs, stones and tear gas to get at other pilgrims sheltering in the building.

The radio, monitored in London by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), also said the Saudis Thursday night occupied the mission's ground floor, prevented people from leaving or entering, cordoned off the building and cut off its telephones, power and water. These "inhuman provocations" continued until morning, the radio said.

The clashes had led to Saudi Arabia's Charge d'Affaires in Tehran being summoned to the Iranian Foreign Ministry this morning to receive an official protest, the radio reported.

Jehan Sadat to receive posthumous award for husband

SAN DIEGO (R) — The American Friendship Medal, awarded posthumously to the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who was assassinated on Oct. 6, 1981, will be presented to his widow at a White House ceremony on Oct. 13. The White House announced Friday. President Reagan's wife, Nancy, will make the presentation to Jehan Sadat, it said. The medal was awarded, posthumously for the first time, by the Freedom Foundation of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. The honour is given to non-Americans who have made outstanding contributions to the ideals of democracy, peace or freedom.

Arafat in Bahrain

BAHRAIN (R) — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), arrived Thursday from Iraq on a short visit to Bahrain as part of his tour of the Arab World following his evacuation from Lebanon.

The official Gulf News Agency said Mr. Arafat met the emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa Bin Sulman Al-Khalifa, and briefed him on his tour.

Swedes detect second sub outside the fiord

BERGA, Sweden (R) — The Swedish navy's hunt for a suspected foreign submarine spying near its Muskoe main base entered its second week Friday amid speculation that the intruder had been joined by a second sub.

Navy spokesman Sven Carlsson refused to confirm or deny reports that a helicopter made sonar contact Thursday night with what could have been a second submarine just outside the main entrance to the fiord where the search has been going on since last Friday.

"We have had signs in the last two or three years that foreign submarines appear two at a time within an area," Commander Carlsson told reporters at Berga naval school on Haarsjaerd. But he did not know if a second sub had been located on this occasion, he said.

The navy also appeared to confirm that the suspected intruder in Haarsjaerd made an unsuccessful escape bid Thursday, trying to run a gauntlet of patrol boats and helicopters and break out through the two-kilometre wide northern outlet of the fiord.

"There are signs that someone

tried to escape," the spokesman said. Officers are refusing to confirm that they had strung anti-submarine nets across the exit gap.

On this occasion, the navy has refused to go beyond saying there is probably a foreign sub in Haarsjaerd.

Social Democrat Olof Palme, returning Friday as prime minister after six years in opposition, has now inherited the delicate submarine affair.

But on his first day in office Mr. Palme faced pressing economic concerns and announced a 16-per-cent devaluation of the Swedish krona.

However he was expected to take personal charge of the submarine affair with its potentially major international implications, though he has little room for manoeuvre.

Sweden is anxious not to sink the sub but has dropped about 30 small depth charges to try to force it to the surface.

One informed source said the outlet from the fiord is permanently mined. The mines can be set off remotely but this apparently has not yet been done.

Reagan goes to Mexico

LOS ANGELES (R) — President Reagan headed for the Mexican border Friday for talks with Mexico's next chief of state on the Latin American country's financial crisis.

The afternoon meeting (shortly after 1900 GMT) between Mr. Reagan and President-elect Miguel De La Madrid was taking place just hours after the U.S. labour department announced that unemployment in the United States had risen to 10.1 per cent, the highest American level in more than 40 years.

Mexico, which has an even higher rate of unemployment, slid into its financial crisis this summer, partly because of a drop in the price of oil on world markets.

Mr. De La Madrid in December will take over a country which has an \$80 billion foreign debt, the largest of any developing nation.

U.S. officials said that Central American security and the long-standing problem of illegal immigration of poor Mexicans seeking jobs in the United States would be discussed by Mr. Reagan and Mr. De La Madrid.

British minister starts Middle East tour today

LONDON (R) — British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym makes his first foray into Middle East peace-making diplomacy Saturday with a six-day visit to Syria and Egypt.

Foreign Office officials said Mr. Pym would not be taking any new proposals with him to end the Arab-Israeli conflict but would hear the views of Arab leaders.

His first stop will be Damascus, where he will meet Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

British officials said the visit was well-timed, coming after last month's Arab summit conference which unanimously adopted a plan for peace with Israel.

They felt Syria at the summit showed greater flexibility. "For the first time in years Syria attended the summit, stayed and agreed," one of them noted.

They also considered it encouraging that Syria has made no comment yet on the peace plan advanced by President Reagan last month proposing a home for the Palestinians in the West Bank in association with Jordan.

Mr. Pym's trip will coincide with a meeting in Amman of His Majesty King Hussein and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat. Mr. Pym is due to visit Jordan next month.

Diplomatic observers said it was important that Mr. Pym establish a rapport with the Syrian leadership because Britain, as a friend of King Hussein, might be able to play a bridge-building role between Jordan and Syria.

Mr. Pym will go on to Cairo on Monday and will have talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Polish Sejm may dissolve Solidarity

WARSAW (R) — Poland's parliament Friday began debating a bill which will dissolve the independent Solidarity trade union and all other existing union organisations.

Special security measures were taken at the Sejm (parliament) as deputies began discussions on the bill which is expected to be approved later Friday.

Police patrolled the streets round the building and security guards closely checked documents of members, diplomats and journalists who entered.

Warsaw was reported calm despite the deep resentment expected among the Solidarity membership of nearly 10 million, many of whom have campaigned through 10 months of Martial Law to keep the union alive.

Solidarity and other unions were suspended when the military took over last Dec. 13 and they

will all be scrapped automatically when the bill is passed.

The government has stressed that the new regulations will authorise unions independent of state administration and allow strikes. Both of these points were key demands made by striking workers in the summer of 1980.

But the new bill leaves open the possibility of Communist Party control over the unions and makes

clear strikes will only be permitted after an elaborate arbitration process has failed.

Solidarity supporters said the wording of the law was not as important as its implementation, and that Solidarity's power lay in its regional and national structure which could bring immense pressure to bear on the authorities.

The new unions will be based on individual factories and subsequently on "trades or occupations which would spread that power, they said.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said Thursday the new bill was an essential element in plans by the authorities to suspend Martial Law.

Military leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, who is also prime minister and attended Friday's Sejm session, has said he hopes to be able to suspend Martial Law by the end of the year.

Solidarity dissolved

WARSAW (R) — The Polish Sejm (parliament) Friday dissolved Solidarity, formally ending Eastern Europe's first experiment in trade union democracy which began 26 months ago in the strike-hit shipyards of Gdansk.

Spadolini expresses concern over role of Lebanon's peace force

ROME (R) — Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini has expressed deep concern to the U.S. and French governments over the role of the multinational peace force in Lebanon, government sources said Friday.

In a message to Presidents Ronald Reagan and Francois Mitterrand he said it was imperative that the three nations making up the force should be precisely in-

formed on the extent of a recent wave of arrests.

The Lebanese army has arrested about 270 illegal residents this week in a swoop which has prompted grave concern in Italy that the peacekeeping force might become implicated in a Lebanese government crackdown on Palestinians.

The Socialist Party, which forms part of Italy's five-party coalition,

has expressed particular concern. Socialist Defence Minister Lello Lagorio said Thursday he was worried the three-nation force could find itself in an unacceptable position.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman denied newspaper reports that Italy was contemplating a quick withdrawal of its 1,000 soldiers in Lebanon.

FEATURES

'Theatre in the Hills' wins British award

By John Airey

THE playhouse designed as a new home for Scotland's world-famous "theatre in the hills" has been chosen as Britain's outstanding tourist development of 1981.

Opened last summer by Prince Charles, the 540-seat Pitlochry Festival Theatre has won the top award in the British Tourist Authority's annual Come to Britain Trophy competition—regarded as the "Oscar" of Britain's travel business.

The theatre began in a tent in 1951, and has operated in a semi-permanent building each summer until the completion of the new building, Pitlochry, a popular inland resort ever since Queen Victoria spoke enthusiastically about the surrounding mountains and moorland, in the central Scottish region of Tayside, 69 miles north of Edinburgh.

The glass-fronted foyer of the £2 million theatre has panoramic views of the hills, and its striking marquee design evokes the festival's original canvas home. Playgoers can dine in the Brown

Trout Restaurant, overlooking the fish-rich River Tummel.

The competition also made special awards to four new enterprises, ranging from an art gallery to a huge leisure, sports and conference centre.

Art gallery

The Hunterian Art Gallery in Glasgow is an impressive building newly-created to show off the city university's art treasures. These include a collection devoted to the American-born painter James McNeill Whistler; and an entire wing displaying the work of Scottish architect and designer Charles Rennie Mackintosh (1868-1928).

The gallery is named after William Hunter whose bequest of 17th and 18th century paintings helped to make this one of Britain's outstanding art collections.

South of the border, in Cumbria, is the Lakeland village of Grasmere. And it was here, at Dove Cottage, that William Wordsworth, one of England's most revered poets, lived from 1799 to 1808. Now the cottage has been meticulously restored in keeping

with the period of Wordsworth's tenancy, and contains some of his furniture and belongings.

The adjoining 19th century coach-house, with its fine stonework and timbers, has been turned into the Grasmere and Wordsworth Museum. It contains displays depicting the poet's life and works, his associations with the area, and a fine collection of prose and verse manuscripts.

Also in the North of England, but on the eastern side, the large city and industrial centre of Newcastle upon Tyne belies its simple beginnings. But these and much else besides can be discovered at Blackfriars, a tourist centre situated in a building that was originally a 13th century friary, which tells visitors about the history and development of both city and region.

And, recalling the days when the building was occupied by the city's influential craft guilds, Blackfriars contains workshops for modern craftsmen, including a woodturner, silversmith, and leather worker. Their products, and those of other craft workers in the north-east, are on sale. There is a tourist information centre, and a

restaurant specialising in regional and European dishes.

Entertainment centre

Great Yarmouth in Norfolk is a popular East Anglian seaside resort and port. What is claimed to be Britain's largest combined sports, leisure and entertainment centre opened last summer on the seafront. The Great Yarmouth Marina Centre offers visitors all year-round amenities, and in the winter can stage conferences with up to 1,250 delegates. Its features include an indoor tropical swimming pool with waves, artificial beach and palm trees; gym, sports hall and solarium; and bars, restaurants and discotheque.

In addition to the main awards, 34 "Come to Britain" Trophy competition certificates went to a variety of projects.

Waungron Farm Hotel, Whitland, Dyfed, South Wales is a working sheep farm which offers 13 bedrooms, with all modern comforts, converted from the old cowsheds. The dining room in the Georgian farmhouse has inglenook fireplaces: the hotel is ideal for exploring the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

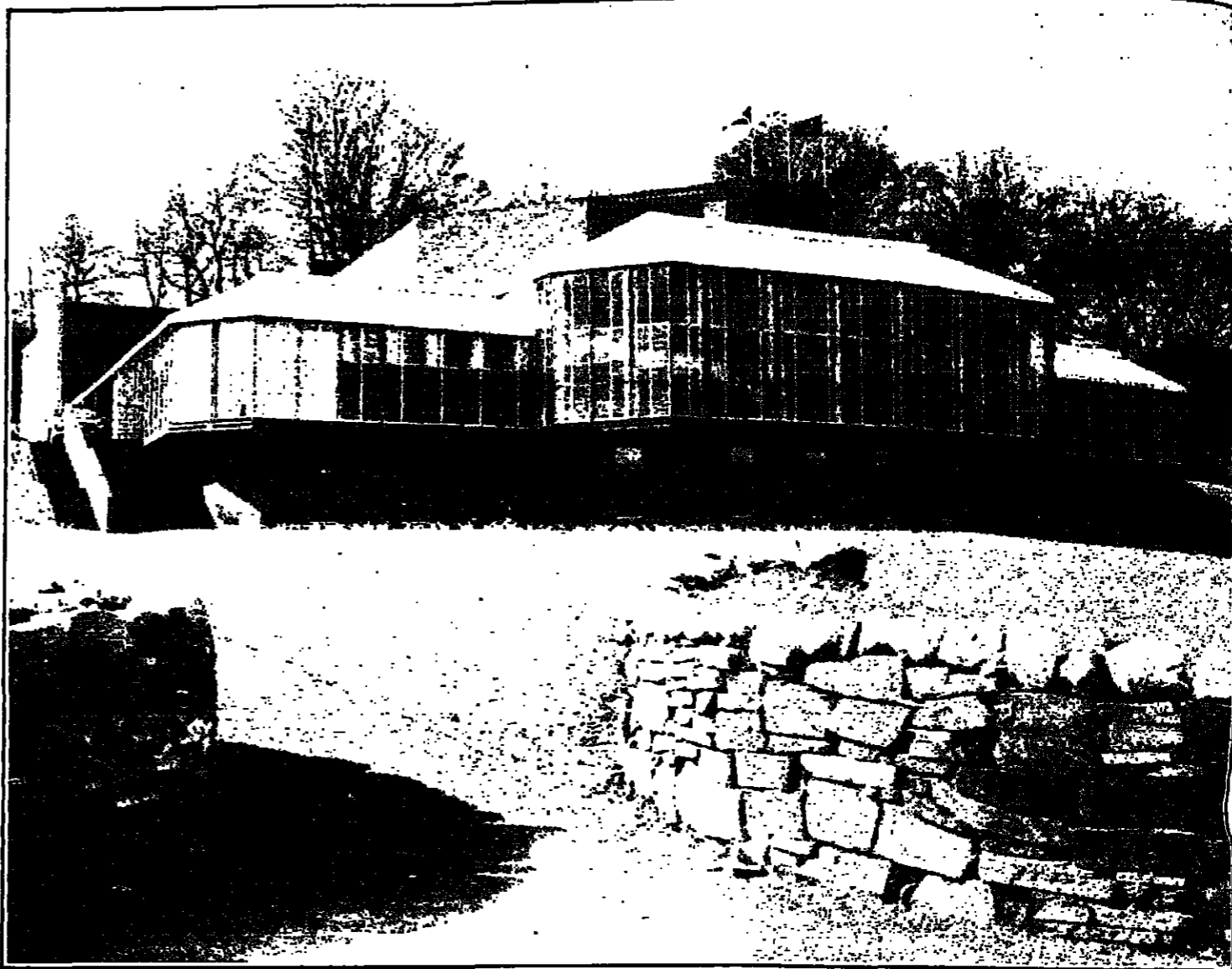
The Old Bushmills Distillery in Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland, has a new visitor centre with guided tours around what is said to be the oldest "whiskey" distillery in the world. Visitors can sample the product before taking a ride on the open-topped Bushmills bus to the Giant's Causeway.

At the Buxton Micrarium, in the Derbyshire spa town, set among the Peak District hills, visitors can see those things that are invisible to the naked eye: more than 40 microscopes are available with a wide variety of specimens to peer at.

The Wellcome Museum of the History of Medicine, part of London's Science Museum, shows what it felt like to be a doctor or patient in a bygone age. As well as collections of medical equipment, it has a number of daunting life-size reconstructions showing, among other things, modern open-heart surgery, childbirth in the 1860s and even a Neolithic skull operation with sharpened flints.

Two new butterfly "zoos" also received certificates: the London Butterfly House at Stately Syon House, West London; and the New Forest Butterfly Farm, Ashurst, near Southampton. Both offer a large variety of lepidoptera from different parts of the world, together with breeding areas where the life-cycle of the butterfly can be watched.

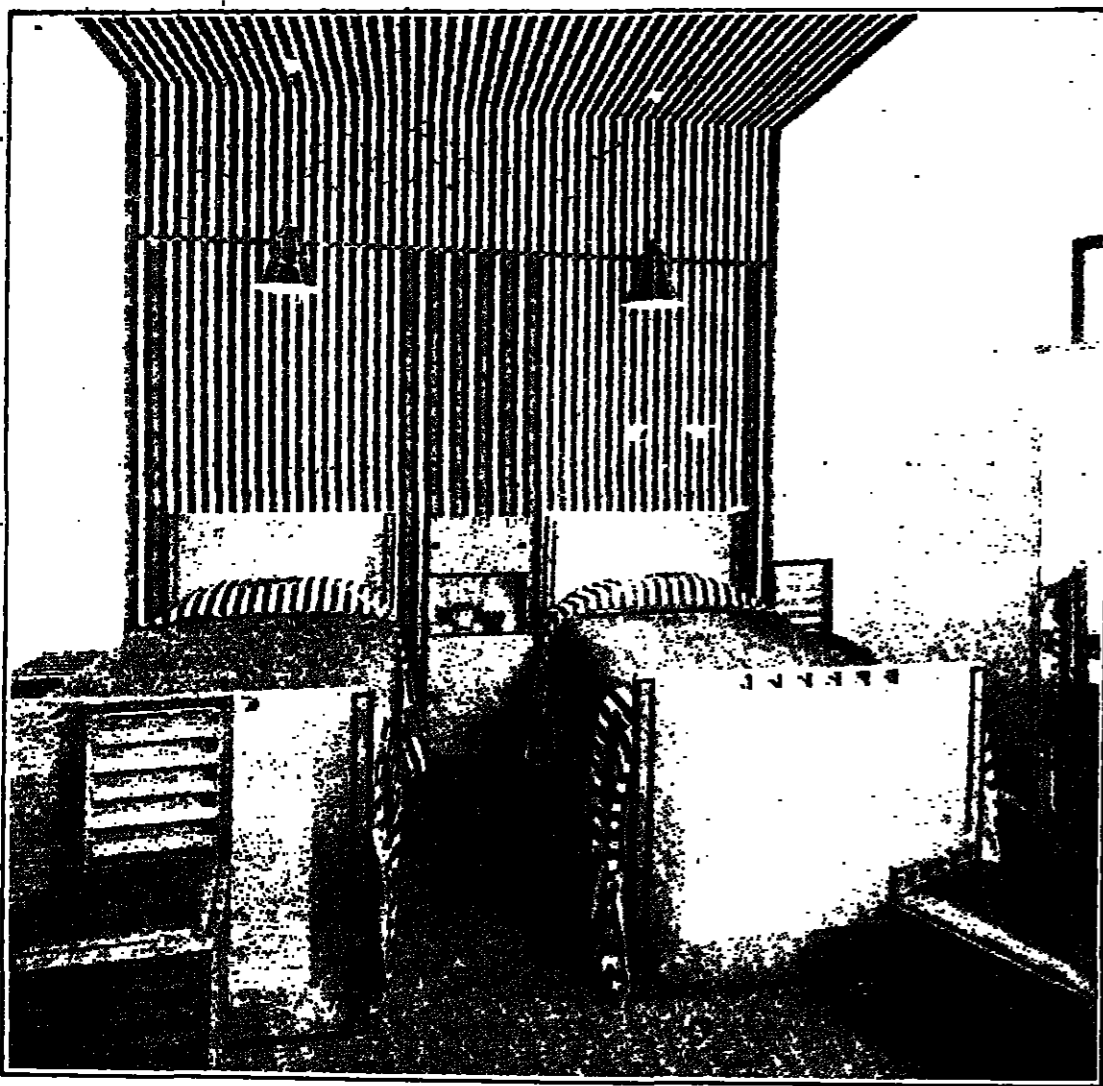
— BTA



The Pitlochry Festival Theatre



Visitors in the Wordsworth and Grasmere Museum



Bedroom in a hotel converted from an old cowshed

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

24:00 News Headlines, Sign Off

MAIN CHANNEL

05:30 Koran
05:50 Cartoons
06:10 Little Hands
06:30 Move in on
07:00 Local Programme
07:30 Agricultural Programme
08:00 News in Arabic
09:30 Wrestling
10:30 Arabic Play
11:00 News in Arabic
11:10 Arabic Play (continues)

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme
07:00 News in French
07:30 News in Hebrew
08:30 Comedy
09:30 Sunday Variety Show
10:00 News in English
10:15 Feature Film

RADIO JORDAN

835 KHz, AM & 95.0 MHz, FM

& partly on 95.0 KHz, FM

07:10 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
08:00 News Summary
08:30 News Summary
09:00 Pop Station
09:30 News Bulletin
10:00 Picnic Time
10:30 Concert Hour
10:50 News Summary
11:00 News Summary
11:30 Instrumentals
12:00 Special Feature
12:30 News Summary
13:00 Great Books of Islam
13:30 Newsdesk
14:00 Top Ten
14:30 Dyle with a Star
15:00 News Summary
15:30 Classical Concert
16:00 News Summary
16:30 First Spin
17:00 News Summary
17:30 Country Music

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Before the Rock
Set in 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections
07:00 World News 07:09 British Press Review 07:15 About Britain 07:30 New Ideas 07:40 Book Choice 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk
08:30 Album Time 09:00 World News 09:30 News about Britain 09:45 From the Weeklies 09:50 Classical Record
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Mixed expectations surround the sought independence of Namibia

By Rodney Pinder
Reuter

HARARE — While optimistic noises from some Western sources indicate that a settlement of the protracted Namibian (South West African) independence dispute may be in sight, black African states are deeply sceptical.

The countries forming the so-called frontline around Namibia — Angola, Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Botswana — believe that the fate of 1.4 million Namibians and their mineral-rich sand basin may have become inextricably entangled in superpower rivalry, delaying a final settlement indefinitely.

A Reuter survey shows the six are also fundamentally suspicious of South Africa, which Rules the territory in defiance of most of the world.

They are all anxious for an early solution as the guerrilla was in the former German colony and the political problems it throws up are constant irritations to young countries struggling with immense problems at home. But they have no confidence that South Africa would willingly do much to much that would clearly benefit its neighbours.

After Namibia, Africa's last colony, is free, the racial conflict inside South Africa, the last white redoubt on the dark continent, will finally take centre stage, they say.

The six already accuse South Africa of waging a covert war of destabilisation against its neighbours in order to keep them economically dependent and to secure its own long-term future. A friendly Namibia would be of enormous benefit to the stability of Black Southern Africa, regional officials assert.

The frontline states, instrumental in achieving independence settlements in Mozambique and Rhodesia, are key elements in a complex negotiating round which began five and a half years ago.

In 1977 a Western contact group, made up of France, West Germany, Britain, Canada and the United States, was formed to promote a settlement.

The five regularly meet the frontline and South Africa and leaders of the South West African Peoples Organisation (SWAPO), which has been fighting a guerrilla war against South African forces for 20 years. There is also a tighter circle of negotiations involving the United States — the leader of the guerrillas with their main bases.

At present the frontline appears to be on the sidelines with four of the five waiting for developments to emerge from talks between the United States and Angola on the future of Cuban troops in the former Portuguese colony.

The United States and South Africa have linked the withdrawal of an estimated 18,000 Cubans

from Angola with a pullout of South African troops from Namibia to allow the process of ceasefire and independence elections to get going.

The frontline has reacted indignantly, saying the Cuban presence is a matter solely for Cuba and Angola. They reject American and South African arguments that an independent Namibia could be a pawn in a Soviet plan to dominate Africa, saying such cold war terminology distorts, deliberately or from ignorance, the true meaning of African nationalism.

Lost contact

In a speech last October, President Samora Machel of Mozambique, one of Africa's most respected nationalists and a highly influential frontline member, accused the contact group of trying to "perpetuate exploitation and domination in the interests of imperialism and tie the Namibian people to compromises against their interests." He concluded: "the contact group has already lost contact."

Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge said optimism among the five was misplaced. He noted that an electoral system still had to be defined, as had the make-up of United Nations peacekeeping forces. And he accused the United States of suffering from paranoia over the Cubans.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has never wavered in his objections to attempts to link a Namibian settlement with the Cubans. He has been disappointed by what he sees as Western reluctance to push South Africa into a deal.

Zambia also believes the Western five have scarred their relations with black Africa by being too lenient with South Africa. Prime Minister Nalunimo Munda told Britain's High Commissioner in Lusaka, John Johnson, last month that Zambia could not understand why the five continued talking to South Africa about Namibia while South African troops were attacking Angola.

Had it not been for Namibia, relations between Zambia and the five "would have been at their best", he said.

The frontline originated with Presidents Nyerere and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia in the early 1970s when their countries were host to various Southern African liberation movements. Angola and Mozambique became full members on independence in 1975.

"South Africa has always sought to fight its war for survival by proxy in other countries rather than at home — witness the Portuguese in Angola and Mozambique and the white Rhodesians," said one high frontline official. "Why should we believe it

has suddenly changed?" Most Western diplomats in the region say they believe the frontline states have been a force for moderation.

Some officials also point out that even if South African troops were to withdraw from Namibia, relieving their direct pressure on Angola, the Marxist government in Luanda would still remain under threat from South African-sponsored guerrillas of the UNITA organisation.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe said recently the Cubans would withdraw once Angola was secure, and many Southern African officials feel alike in their perception of a Soviet menace.

The Rhodesian war drew in Seretse Khama of Botswana and when it ended with the independence of Zimbabwe in 1980, Prime Minister Mugabe became the sixth member.

The six are also linchpins of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), a group of nine states pledged to help each other reduce their economic dependence on South Africa.

Namibia, with its vast reserves of diamonds, copper, lead, zinc and uranium, has been designated SADCC's prospective 10th member.

Steps in the right direction

THE LIVELY debate in the National Consultative Council (NCC) the other day might have been revolutionary in Jordan's new moves towards democracy. The appointed, but somehow representative, parliament discussed in its weekly session last Monday an extremely sensitive issue whose definite resolution could herald a new direction in national policy altogether. The focus of the debate was whether it is expected of the council to advise the government on political decisions that evidently have to be taken at this critical juncture of the nation's history.

Naturally, the legitimate question of whether Jordan, the West Bank and Gaza will have some kind of a federation, as well as many others, have the great interest of each and every one of us. Even though most of us are aware that the NCC, or indeed Jordan, cannot in the end determine the course of events in the Middle East, we remain fully convinced

that the council has an important role to play in shaping a strong and coherent Jordanian stand vis-a-vis the issues facing us. For the NCC to have clearly adopted this position in last Monday's session means we have taken a big step forward in the right direction, and we commend it.

Two days after the council's debate, His Majesty the King declared an amnesty for all those who committed security offences against the state in 1970. This wise and courageous step adds to our conviction that in order to face the difficult task of ending the Israeli occupation of Arab lands, Jordanians and Palestinians now, more than ever before, have to work hand in hand and in complete harmony and good will.

During last week, we were heartened to see an unmistakable sign and a solid move that Jordan is determined to seek the best way towards a brighter future. And we firmly believe the trend will continue.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Rejection of UNRWA's policy should be supported

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) issued Thursday a declaration trying to justify its recent decision to cut off basic food supplies formerly stationed to Palestinian refugees living in the occupied territories and other Arab countries, other than Lebanon as of Oct. 1, 1982.

UNRWA's justification had been based on the following:

1. The U.N. decision which was reached last March, calling on countries that donate food-stuff supplies to UNRWA to substitute them for monetary aid, or give permission to the agency to sell such supplies to help finance its education and health programme, and improve its social services.

2. Priorities laid down by the agency, giving priority to education and health services over food-stuff rationing.

3. The need for securing relief requirements for the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

A thorough and objective look into the above-mentioned argument would necessarily indicate the following:

Al Dustour: It is absurd to make the victim pay

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) has decided to cut off food-stuff supplies formerly to Palestinian refugees and host Arab countries, the West Bank and Gaza.

The recent decision is not alien to UNRWA policies throughout its history, but it stands out as an inhumane manifestation of the lack of responsibility at such a particularly critical stage of the Palestinian peoples tragedy.

The justification given for the UNRWA decision, relying on shortage of money needed for the agency's services, does not stand to reason. It is only natural to wonder if those deprived of their basic food could receive better education and health services, as the UNRWA declaration states.

1. The U.N. referred-to decision gives UNRWA no legal right to cut off basic food-stuff rations, but simply aims at facilitating attainment of liquid money for urgent spending purposes. UNRWA's interpretation of the decision, resulting in its latter procedure, proves completely groundless and arbitrary.

2. The agency's assessment of priorities seems to have aimed at disintegrating its responsibilities and controversially eradicating one of its vital functions: a direct and urgent responsibility to provide basic food requirements for the Palestinian refugees' subsistence.

3. The UNRWA declaration acknowledges the reception of generous and sufficient donations for relief purposes in Lebanon. Such a confession only testifies to the inconsistency of the argument behind shifting aid to those affected by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Nevertheless, Jordan's rejection of the UNRWA move, and the effort for rallying opposition to it, should be met with ardent pan-Arab support to put an end to the agency's attempts at shirking its responsibilities.

Al Ra'i: It is absurd to make the victim pay

The more dangerous aspect of the recent decision is its implications. It openly demonstrates a methodical approach to liquidate the Palestinian refugee problem as a prerequisite for a wholesale eradication of the Palestinian issue itself.

The UNRWA commissioner-general's declaration giving priority to providing aid to victims of aggression in Lebanon does not change facts. Such a crucially needed assistance should not be given at the Palestinian refugees' expense. It is the Zionist aggressors that should be made to pay for their crimes and the destruction they inflicted upon the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Philippine president is lucky to be asked the same old questions

By Jeremy Towe
Reuter

MANILA — President Ferdinand Marcos has returned from a whirlwind visit to the United States which he called a phenomenal success, but which his political opponents branded an unmitigated disaster.

The visit set the seal on a long-standing but sometimes uneasy alliance between the Philippines and its former coloniser.

Perhaps even more important for the Manila government, it proved a major personal boost by inaugurating a man whose appearance

prior to his departure had led to open discussion on the uncertainties about his unknown successor.

In meetings with a broad cross-section of people ranging from an effusive President Reagan through sharply critical journalists to flag-waving U.S.-based Filipinos, Mr. Marcos radiated confidence as he extolled the achievements of his 17 years in power.

His activities were shown live on Philippine television through long satellite transmissions and he remarked on his return that there was no need to gild the lily on "the unbelievably phenomenal

success of my mission."

His opponents, alleging that millions of dollars were spent on the 16-day trip, condemned it as a huge waste of money and an unmitigated disaster.

The actual impact on the country as a whole remained an open question. But opposition groups have so far failed to make much impression on the juggernaut of pro-government publicity, with its press adulation and "born to greatness" posters.

In the 16 years since his only other, low-key, official visit to Washington in 1966, Mr. Marcos's relationship with the country

which ruled the Philippines for the first half of the 10th century had been distinctly patchy.

His declaration of martial law in 1972, just a year before the expiry of what would have been his second and last term as president, spawned criticism in some U.S. circles.

The Carter administration challenged his government's record on human rights and there were tortuous negotiations over American use of two huge military bases on Philippine soil.

With martial law rule lifted in January last year, the way was open for a much warmer relationship with the new Reagan administration, which lost little time in stressing the strategic importance of the bases and the Philippines and in proclaiming its faith in his leader.

Inappropriate timing

Even so, Mr. Marcos was not alone in voicing scepticism about whether his long-delayed U.S. trip would achieve much.

There were widespread doubts expressed about the timing.

President Reagan was embroiled in Middle East affairs and Mr. Marcos's security men were rounding up labour leaders and talking of a "September plot" to bring him down.

The spotlight on the White House lawn dispelled most of those doubts, at least for the Marcos supporters.

Mr. Marcos said proudly on his return: "We were honoured by no less than the most powerful nation in the world." Mr. Reagan had said the same immediately by "recognising first of all that he was dealing with a brother state that has equal dignity."

On the first day, it was announced that the two sides had set a date next April for beginning a review of the 1979 agreement on U.S. use of Subic Bay naval base and Clark air force field.

Both sides were firm in stating that the Philippine side had not mentioned any new figure, for what it regards as rent for their use, although Filipino officials had indicated they feel the current \$500 million spread over five years is inadequate.

Mr. Marcos, in subsequent interviews, dropped broad hints that there would have to be "some trade-off if the Americans were to be allowed unlimited use of the bases, particularly in any Middle East conflicts."

Mr. Reagan made ringing declarations about Mr. Marcos, describing him as "a respected voice for reason and moderation in international forums."

Mr. Marcos was questioned repeatedly during a series of television and newspaper interviews about his attitude to democracy, his record on human rights and whether his powerful wife Imelda would succeed him.

He said on his return that "we were very lucky that these programmes asked the same old questions."

Only a report from Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organisation, alleging widespread abuse of political prisoners, appeared to contradict him. He said the report was "exaggerated, exaggerated," claiming that it was unfair to raise it during his visit when he had never seen it before.

U.S.-based opponents, who promised mammoth protests and demonstrations against him, out relatively small crowds in Manila there was little opposition activity.

Leka's forces to transform dreams into reality

By Colin McIntyre
Reuter

VIENNA — The aura of mystery surrounding Albania, Europe's most secretive country, has been intensified by reports of an abortive landing on its coast by a

group of armed emigres.

The Interior Ministry in Tirana announced that a gang of heavily-armed "runaway Albanian criminals" equipped with a radio transmitter had recently staged a night-time landing on an unidentified stretch of coast.

Discovered early the next morning, the group had been "totally liquidated" by soldiers, security forces and local residents after five hours, the report said.

A day after the ministry announcement, the exiled pretender to the Albanian throne, King Leka, was quoted as saying in Paris that his followers, commandos from a royalist "national liberation army," had staged the landing.

The 43-year-old Leka, son of the exiled late King Zog, told a French newspaper he had been against the operation because it seemed suicidal.

This view is shared by Albania-watchers, who rated the chances of such an operation passing undetected for long in one of the world's most closed societies as minuscule.

Since Albania's break with China in 1978, which like an earlier rupture with Moscow came about over deep ideological differences, Tira has stood alone claiming to be the world's only pure Communist state.

With no friends, and deep suspicions towards its neighbours, Albania has put its 2.4 million people on a more or less permanent war footing, rousing them to constant vigilance through posters mounted on every street corner.

The country is closed to all but a trickle of visitors, mainly businessmen and political activists pursuing Tirana's ultra-orthodox, Stalinist brand of Communism that went out elsewhere in the Eastern bloc in the 1950s.

Some experts on Albania are sceptical about the extent of

Leka's involvement, if any, in the abortive landing, and over his subsequent claim that royalist guerrillas had been carrying out attacks inside Albania.

In 1976 Leka claimed that an anti-Communist unit was operating in central and southern Albania. Diplomats in Belgrade who follow events across the border said they were unaware of any such activity.

Albania experts said a number of emigre organisations, successors to nationalist groups that lost out to the Communists in Albania in 1944, were active in Western countries as lobbyists, but doubted whether any operated inside the country.

In 1972, Leka announced the formation of a united front of 10 exile groups to fight the Communist government, but little has been heard of it since.

Royalist resistance

Between 1949 and 1952 there were a number of unsuccessful attempts by exile groups to enter Albania with a view to setting up resistance to the regime. One attempt was thought to have been foiled after Soviet agent Kim Philby, then a top British diplomat, tipped off Moscow.

One Albania specialist speculated that the latest operation may have been an attempt by die-hard exile groups to set up some sort of contract with the Albanian people.

Albanian diplomats in Vienna dismissed Leka's claims that royalist forces were operating within Albania as absurd.

"He doesn't exist for us, or for the Albanian people," one said. "He is just dreaming old dreams that can never be realised."

Leka left Tirana with his parents two days after his birth when Italian troops invaded Albania. His father Zog, who had himself proclaimed king in 1928, was deposed in absentia in 1949 and

died in exile in Madrid in 1961.

After declaring himself pretender to the throne, Leka continued to live in Madrid until his heavily guarded estate and cache of weapons became an embarrassment to the democratic government, and he was asked to leave in 1979. He now lives in South Africa with his Australian-born wife.

One Albania watcher said both sides appeared to be trying to obtain maximum publicity from the abortive operation.

For Leka and other exile groups, it provided an opportunity to show that they were still active. For Tirana, it was a justification of warnings to its people against hostile forces and calls for increased vigilance.

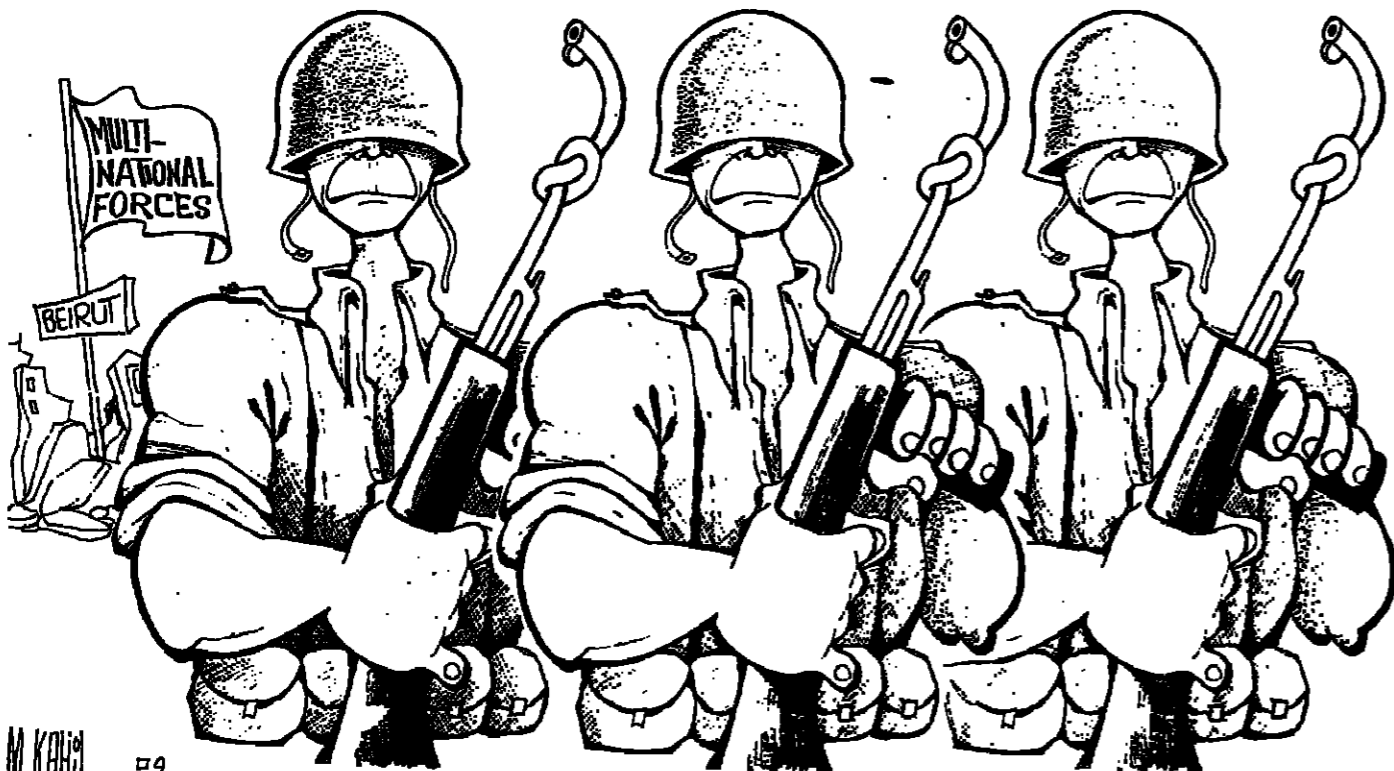
The landing attempt came only 10 days after a major speech by a top Albanian Communist official, Ramiz Alia, in which he spoke of internal foes linked to "external, imperialist revisionist enemies."

"The internal enemies, just like the foreign ones, have tried to liquidate our socialist order... so that the Russian or Serb, the American or Italian make the law in this country," Mr. Alia, a member of the party's ruling politburo, said.

It was not clear to which enemies he was referring. The last major purges in Albania took place between 1973 and 1975 when eight top officials, including the defence minister and three key economists, were dropped and accused of trying to topple the government.

There was speculation abroad of more top-level disagreements following the death by suicide of Albanian Prime Minister Mehmet Shehu last December.

But though Interior Minister Fecor Shehu, reliably reported to be a relative of the late premier, was dismissed, and his widow disappeared from public life, there was no evidence that major new purges were taking place.



Impotent, ineffective and helpless!

لذا من أجل

By Helen Womack
Reuter

STOCKHOLM — The great autumn guessing game of academics, journalists and world politicians has begun — who will win the Nobel Prizes, this year each worth a record 1.15 million crowns (\$200,000)?

Cautious speculators tip old favourites — British novelist Graham Greene for the literature prize, Swedish disarmament campaigner Alva Myrdal for the peace award.

The more daring stake bottles of wine, money, even their reputations on undiscovered geniuses

in Greenland, Botswana and Peru. But obscure or famous, the names of candidates for the awards will be kept secret until the winners are announced starting next Monday, when the Nobel season opens with the awarding of the medicine prize.

Only the names of peace prize nominees sometimes leak out. The Nobel institute in Oslo recently confirmed press reports that Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, King Juan Carlos of Spain, U.S. Middle East mediator Philip Habib and jailed Czechoslovak playwright Vaclav Havel were among 79 nominees for the award.

The prizes were created at the end of last century by Alfred Nobel, the Swedish millionaire industrialist, chemical engineer and inventor of dynamite.

When he died in 1896, he left more than 33 million Swedish crowns to advance learning in the subjects which most interested him during his life.

The original prizes are awarded for medicine or physiology, physics, chemistry, literature and peace. A Nobel memorial prize for economics, equal in value to

the Nobel Prizes and awarded in the same way, is also now given by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences from a donation made in 1968 by the Bank of Sweden.

Nobel's will stipulated that the interest from his capital was to be shared annually "in the form of prizes to those, who during the preceding year, shall have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind."

The peace prize was to be for "the best work for fraternity between nations" and the literature

award for "the most outstanding work of an idealistic tendency," he stipulated.

The will was contested by Nobel's excluded relatives, and the various countries in which he lived also claimed the right to award and prizes.

But in 1900, Sweden's King Oscar II authorised the establishment of the Stockholm-based Nobel Foundation, which has administered the legacy ever since.

By shrewdly investing the cap-

ital in Swedish and American real estate, short-term interest loans and shares, the board has ensured that the value of the prizes keeps pace with inflation.

This year, each award will be worth a record 1.15 million crowns (\$200,000), up from one million crowns (\$174,000) last year.

The early prizes helped poor academics to finance their research. But as university funding is now more systematic, today's awards are more coveted for the

prestige they confer than the money they provide.

Physics, chemistry and economics prizes are awarded by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, the medicine prize by the Karolinska Medical Institute and the literature prize by the Swedish Academy, made up of distinguished men and women of letters.

The jurors read mountains of books and papers before preparing a short-list of names on which the Nobel institutions vote.

Who will win the Nobel prizes?

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ALICO 0
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Mids: Age 9-11

Telecom 1
AIK 4
Sheraton 0
Arab Wings 1

Citibank 2
Lain 1
Chase Manhattan 1
Ellis 2
Seniors: Age 12-14

American Express 1
Grindlay's Bank 2

Intercontinental 6
International Traders 3

Team Standings

Juniors

	W	L	D	F	A	P
1. Marriott	2	0	0	6	0	4
2. Foxboro	1	0	1	5	1	3
3. Salute Orange	1	0	1	3	0	3
4. Royal Falcons	1	0	1	3	2	3
5. Cairo-Amman Bank	1	1	0	1	4	2
6. Jordan Express	0	1	1	0	1	1
7. ALICO	0	2	0	1	3	0
8. Alfa-Laval	0	2	0	0	8	0

	W	L	D	F	A	P
1. AIK	2	0	0	9	2	4
2. Ellis	2	0	0	4	1	4
3. Citibank	2	0	0	5	2	4
4. Chase Manhattan	1	1	0	2	3	2
5. Telecom	0	1	1	2	3	1
6. Sheraton	0	1	1	1	3	1
7. Lain	0	2	0	1	6	0
8. Arab Wings	0	2	0	2	7	0

	W	L	D	F	A	P
1. International Traders	2	0	0	5	3	4
2. Intercontinental	1	1	0	7	3	2
3. Grindlay's Bank	1	1	0	5	4	2
4. American Express	0	2	0	2	9	0

Virginia Wade upsets Sylvia Hanika

DEERFIELD BEACH, Florida (R) — Britain's Virginia Wade, 37, upset sixth-seeded Sylvia Hanika of West Germany 4-6, 7-6, 6-3 to reach the quarterfinals of the \$125,000 women's tennis classic here Thursday night.

Wade, who won the second-set tiebreaker 7-4 and achieved a decisive service break in the sixth game of the third set, said: "I haven't played serious tournament tennis since Wimbledon last year."

South Africa calls off 8-week Sri Lankans tour

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa Friday called off a bid to end its international cricketing isolation by bringing a test-strength Sri Lankan team here for an eight-week tour.

Cricket Union (SACU) President Joe Parnesky blamed what he called undue pressure from the Sri Lankan government on the country's international cricketers for the tour's cancellation.

"We made the decision to abort the tour yesterday after the Sri Lankan government announced it would impound the players' passports. We have been in touch with the players and they informed us their passports have been impounded," he added.

Parnesky told a press conference that SACU had in its pos-

session contracts signed in Sri Lanka by all the proposed touring party of 14 players and one player-manager.

He declined to identify the players, but said all but one had played international cricket for Sri Lanka in the past 18 months and seven had toured India last month.

Parnesky said the proposed tour would have lasted from Oct. 19 to Dec. 10 and would have included two four-day tests, four or five one-day limited over internationals and a number of other matches against provincial and invitation sides.

South Africa has been boycotted by the world's cricketing nations since 1970 because of its race policies and the proposed tour, had it taken place, would

have been certain to cause an international uproar.

Only this week, the Commonwealth Games Federation adopted a resolution threatening suspension for any country which had sporting ties with South Africa.

Sri Lanka is the newest member of the exclusive, seven-nation test cricket fraternity and has toured Pakistan and India since playing its inaugural test against England in Colombo in February.

The proposed tour would have clashed with an official Sri Lankan tour to Zimbabwe from Oct. 27 to Nov. 19, but Parnesky said the contracted players signed to come here and would have missed that tour.

Mendoza of Venezuela elected WBA president

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (R) — Gilberto Mendoza of Venezuela was elected president of the World Boxing Association at the WBA's annual convention Friday, defeating Robert Lee of New Jersey by a vote of 41-32.

Mendoza, the hand-picked successor of former President Rodrigo Sanchez of Panama, who died last month after a long illness, is the fourth South American to head the WBA since 1972.

Judge W.H.O. Klopfer of South Africa, a Mendoza supporter, had been the acting president.

"I'm going to work for this organization, to work for the benefit of everybody who has participated

in this convention," said Mendoza, a long-time WBA official who had the backing of the large Latin American contingent and the six delegates from Africa.

Lee, deputy commissioner of the New Jersey State Athletic Commission and a vice-president of the WBA, said before the vote that he believed he had a chance to win the presidency even though he did not have the support of American promoters Don King and Bob Arum.

King and Arum do not have voting rights in the WBA, but they are among the most powerful figures in the sport and wield great influence.

U.S. to play Argentina in 1st round of '83 Davis Cup

PARIS (R) — The United States will face Argentina in the first round of the 1983 Davis Cup tennis tournament, a repeat of last year's final which was won by the Americans.

France, who will meet the United States in this year's final in Grenoble next month, were paired with the Soviet Union in the draw made here Thursday.

The other first-round pairings in the 16-nation championship division were Czechoslovakia against Paraguay, Australia against Britain, Chile against Romania, Indonesia against Sweden, Denmark against New Zealand and Ireland against Italy.

Gerulaitis defeats McNamee

MELBOURNE (R) — Top seed Vitas Gerulaitis of the United States cruised through to the last four of the Melbourne indoor tennis championships at the Festival Hall Friday when he crushed Australia's Paul McNamee in straight sets.

The New Yorker won 6-2, 6-4 to book a semifinal showdown with his big serving compatriot Steve Denton.

Champagne already on ice for Australia as Commonwealth champions

BRISBANE (R) — Australia's grip on the 12th Commonwealth Games cannot realistically be loosened.

Marathon man Rob de Castella discovered gold on the streets of Brisbane soon after dawn. And, sixteen hours and 39 events later, his Australian team mates had achieved just enough to boost the host nation's tally to a virtually uncatchable 39 titles.

Only 10 more golds are at stake with one day left, leaving Australia with the champagne already on ice as champions of the multi-sport spectacular.

England's hopes of making up Thursday's nine-gold deficit were dashed in the boxing hall Friday night. They had seven fighters in the finals—but emerged with only middleweight Jimmy Price and welterweight Chris Pyatt unbeaten. The Africans had shattered their dream.

Kenya and Nigeria shared three golds apiece. They won the first six bouts from light-flyweight to light-welterweight before Pyatt stopped the third world spree by outpointing Laston Kandoe of Zambia.

The Canadians—third behind Australia and England overall—claimed gold through light-middleweight Shawn O'Sullivan and heavyweight Willie Dewit, while light heavyweight Fine Sani gave Fiji their first games success since 1970.

He gained a unanimous verdict

against Ugandan Jonathan Kirisa, but the tedious bout was slow handclapped by the crowd in the last round.

Tiny Tanzanian Juma Ikangaa looked set for a marathon triumph until lofty rival de Castella finally shrugged him off to win by 50 metres in two hours nine minutes 18 seconds. It was the ninth-fastest time ever.

Ikangaa had set the pace from the start. And when he was passed by the Australian with three kilometres remaining, cheekily headed him twice more before de Castella ran clear.

Pole vaulter Ray Boyd claimed Australia's only other athletics gold Friday as the penultimate track and field programme was dominated by an unmarried mother and a girl who defied medical reasoning.

The highlight clash involved high jumpers Debbie Brill of Canada and Australian Christine Stanten.

Brill, who took last year off to have a baby by a man she said is not yet her husband, snatched the gold on a comeback after the pair cleared 1.88 metres.

But Stanton was thankful just to compete, let alone pick up the silver medal, after suffering a potentially debilitating ankle injury a year ago. "The doctor said I would never jump again," she said.

On Thursday Australia's athletes snatched five gold medals but their effort was eclipsed by a rem-

arkable dead heat in the men's 200 metres.

Timing equipment capable of recording thousandths of a second could not separate the plunge for the time of Scotland's Allan Wells and England's Mike McFarlane.

They had to wait 25 minutes for the verdict and were eventually timed at 20.43 seconds, with the bronze medal going to Scotland's Cameron Sharpe.

The winners, each with a gold medal dangling round their necks, stood together on the top of the rostrum while their anthems were played. "Land of Hope of Glory" followed by "Scotland the Brave."

Wells, the 100 metres Olympic champion, made a last-gasp dip against the more erect McFarlane, who was collecting his first major title.

It was a double for Wells, who on Monday won the 100 metres at the games.

Australia's tally of golds went to Gary Honey, men's long jump in 8.13 metres, Suzanne Howland, women's javelin with 64.46 metres, Peter Bourke, men's 800 metres, Debbie Flintoff, women's 400 metres hurdles, and Garry Brown, men's 400 metres hurdles.

One athlete to break the host's grip was England's Dave Moorcroft, who galloped away from the field over the last lap of the 5,000 metres to take the gold medal in 13 minutes, 33.0 seconds.

Benitez to defend WBC title against Hearn

NEW YORK (R) — Wilfred Benitez of Puerto Rico, the World Boxing Council (WBC) light middleweight champion, will defend his title against former welterweight champion Thomas Hearns of the United States on Dec. 3, promoter Don King announced Friday.

On the same programme, Wilfredo Gomez of Puerto Rico, the WBC super bantamweight champion, will defend his crown against Guadalupe Pinter of Mexico, the WBC bantamweight titleholder.

The venue still has to be decided but sources close to the promotion said Caesars Palace Hotel in Las

Vegas was the most likely site.

King was also reluctant to divulge the purses that Benitez and Hearns will earn. "Let's just say it's in the millions (of dollars)," he said.

Benitez, 24, won the light middleweight title from Britain's Maurice Hope in May 1981 after earlier holding the World Boxing Association (WBA) light welterweight and WBC welterweight crowns.

Benitez has made two previous defences of his light middleweight title, scoring points decisions over Puerto Rican Carlos Santos in November 1981 and former lightweight and welterweight champion Roberto Duran of Panama last January.

Hearn, also 24, knocked out Mexican Pipino Cuevas to win the WBA welterweight championship in August 1980. He defended it successfully three times before losing it to American Sugar Ray Leonard, who also dethroned Benitez as WBC welterweight champion, in September last year.

Since then Hearn has won three bouts as a light middleweight.

Gomez, 26, will be defending his super bantamweight title for a record 17th time. He has lost only once in 38 fights.



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ERACO (HONG KONG) LTD.

A group of companies dealing in FASHION CASUAL WEAR are seeking AMBITIOUS JORDANIAN MEN (25-40 years old) to undertake a new marketing branch office of the company to be established in Amman to cover JORDAN/IRAQ.

Qualifications: University degree in MARKETING, BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION or similar subject. Previous experience in this line of business will be considered an advantage.

The applicant must be ready to travel and stay abroad for a six month training period, must have pleasant personality and initiative in the running of business.

Kindly send the CV's with photo to the following address:

INTERMARKETS
P.O. Box 926976
Amman, Jordan.

VACANCY FOR DRIVER

A vacancy has occurred at the British embassy for a driver. The applicant must have had five years driving experience and should be able to provide references.

JD 95 per month starting salary. Other fringe benefits. Applications should be made in writing to:

The Administration Officer
British Embassy
P.O. Box 87
AMMAN

JORDAN VALLEY AUTHORITY
IRBID WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) hereby invites the contractors who had been pre-qualified for the Deir Alla-Amman domestic water supply project to participate in tendering for a new similar project to supply water to Irbid Governorate from Jordan Valley.

The project aims at pumping 20 MCM of water annually from four tube wells located in Wadi Arab near North Shuna in Jordan Valley to a terminal reservoir in the vicinity of Irbid. The project consists of:

1. 24 kilometres of 800-mm diameter steel and ductile iron pipes.
2. Treatment and collection system for four tube wells.
3. Three pump stations containing four pumps each.
4. Terminal reservoir with 110,000m³ capacity.
5. Electrical power supply with 132 KV transmission lines and 20 kilometres long.

Five separate tenders will be floated for the above works starting Oct. 18, 1992 (pump stations).

The Jordan Valley Authority further invites contracting firms who performed similar projects and did not apply previously for prequalification on Deir Alla-Amman Project to submit their documents for prequalification on this project no later than Oct. 25, 1992. The authority will request bids on basis of finance by the Jordan government and alternative bids on basis of financing by contractors through export credit for imported items of the project.

Contractors who had been previously prequalified for the Deir Alla-Amman Project and who are interested to participate in tendering for this project have to contact the Jordan Valley Authority to confirm their interest and to obtain the Tender documents in due dates:-

Applications are to be mailed to:-

Acting President
Jordan Valley Authority
P.O. Box 2788
Amman, Jordan
Tel: 21692
Tel: 42274, 42338

Dr. Eng. Munther J. Haddadin
Acting President
JVA

مكتبة امين

Swedish premier devalues crown, freezes prices

STOCKHOLM (R) — New Prime Minister Olof Palme surprised Swedes Friday by announcing a 16 per cent devaluation of the crown and an indefinite price freeze as part of a broad programme to haul Sweden out of its economic crisis.

The social democratic prime minister, who returned to power Thursday after six years in opposition, announced the measures in his inaugural address to the Riksdag (parliament) here.

The devaluation of the crown against world currencies was unexpected. First hints that the currency might be adjusted came only Thursday when incoming Finance Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt briefed his Nordic counterparts at a meeting in Stockholm.

The move was twinned with an immediate freeze on prices to postpone the inevitable inflationary effects of the devaluation.

Finnish banks suspended trading after the Swedish announcement, prompting market speculation that a second devaluation of the Finnish markka was imminent after Wednesday's four per cent devaluation.

Norway and Denmark said they would not devalue in the wake of the Swedish move.

A statement issued by the government in Oslo attacked the devaluation as a severe setback for Nordic cooperation.

The 55-year-old left-wing prime minister told the Riksdag that the Swedish economy was seriously unbalanced, with rising unemployment, low industrial productivity, heavy foreign debts and lack of investment.

The national unemployment rate is at a 21-year high of 3.7 per cent and annual inflation stands at 8.5 per cent.

Outlining his government's four economic priorities, Mr. Palme said unemployment would be attacked, inflation checked, foreign borrowing reduced and resources shared more equally.

Welfare benefits cut by the preceding centre-

liberal coalition of Thorbjørn Fälldin would be restored and taxes on the highest incomes would be increased to pay for this, he said.

Mr. Palme made only a glancing reference to his party's proposal to establish compulsory savings and investment funds to buy into private industry, which featured prominently in the election campaign.

Being no more specific than he was in his election campaign, Mr. Palme said so-called wage-earner funds were important to secure investment and increase worker participation in industry.

Typically Mr. Palme, whose greatest personal interest is in foreign affairs, began his speech with a reiteration of Sweden's commitment to active neutral politics, disarmament, aid to the Third World and support for political refugees.

Before taking office, the Social Democrats had indicated they would not devalue.

But the Swedish crown has been under heavy pressure since they won last month's general elections on promises to increase welfare spending and introduce a radical scheme for the partial collectivised funding of private industry.

Recent currency devaluations in Norway, Finland and Denmark have lowered Sweden's relative competitiveness.

The central bank said new rates for the crown would be announced shortly. In London dealers said the crown was quoted at 7.31 against the dollar compared with 6.34 previously.

Mr. Palme faces grave economic problems. Industrial output has nosedived over the past decade and the economy is struggling under a 75 billion crown (\$10.2 billion) budget deficit and foreign debts of 60 billion crowns (\$8.2 billion).

The crown was last devalued in September 1981 to help boost Sweden's flagging trade but economic analysts said that did little to improve the country's international competitiveness.

Palme profile, page 8

U.S. jobless rate mounts

WASHINGTON (R) — The number of Americans without jobs rose to almost 11.3 million last month, the highest level in over 40 years, the government said Friday.

The figures could hurt President Reagan's Republican Party in elections next month.

The number of jobless — 10.1 per cent of the workforce — is three million more than a year ago and almost 3.5 million higher than when the recession first hit the United States in July 1981.

The White House sought to counter the report's possible political impact by saying it was confident the unemployment rate would be brought down soon.

In a statement from Los Angeles, where Mr. Reagan spent the night at the start of a brief trip to the west coast, the White House said: "The overall thrust of the economy is good. The trends are looking upward."

Gold, stock prices soar

LONDON (R) — After a buying spree on Wall Street, gold and stock prices climbed Friday on world markets as investors bet that interest rates will fall further and revive economic growth.

The Wall Street buying spurge that lifted Thursday's trading volume to a record 147.1 million shares and prices to a 15-month high was copied in Tokyo where the stock market, the world's second biggest, had its second highest-ever gain.

Aided by an influx of large foreign buying orders, the Tokyo market rose 246.93 points to 7,361.57 in frantic trading.

The faith in falling interest rates has been strengthened by hints from the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank, the U.S. central bank, that it would not restrict growth in money supply which would encourage a decline in rates.

Predictions of easier credit were borne out Thursday when most U.S. banks dropped the prime interest rate charged to their best corporate customers to 13 per cent from 13.5 per cent.

Gold, which sold last Friday for \$406.50, was quoted Friday at \$437.50 an ounce by dealers here and in Zurich.

The rise in gold prices, which had gained \$12 to \$426 here Thursday, prompted a rally in gold mining shares quoted on stock exchanges in Europe, Australia and in Johannesburg where trading was described as hectic.

The London Stock Market Friday managed to break through the 600-point level on the Financial Times index of 30 leading shares for the first time ever, but it later fell sharply to 591.9 as profit-takers cashed in on the market's recent surge.

Hong Kong did not share in the Wall Street glee and had mixed results Friday.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Leading equities eased on profit taking after Thursday's strong gains but fresh buying interest was seen after Wall Street again opened firm Friday afternoon, dealers said.

The F.T. index at 1500 GMT was down 9.4 at 590.0 after moving above 600 for the first time ever at the 1000 calculation.

Plessey ended 5p down at 644 after 637 while Racal fell 7p to 607 after 597. However, STC featured in electricals after ITT announced it was offering for sale 40 per cent of STC at 525p a share. In the market, STC ended 14p higher at 559. North American shares were mostly firmer.

Government bonds also retreated from early highs but speculation continued that the U.S. discount rate will be cut shortly and the undertone remained firm, dealers said. Long dated stocks were around a point higher on balance and shorts put on ¼ point.

Debenhams lost 4p to 86 after interim while secondary issue Grattans fell 22p to 86, also after half-year figures. Gus fell 23p in sympathy while Boots and Marks lost 6p and 5p respectively.

Banks were mixed while oil shares were as much as 10p down, as in Ultramar. Gold shares ended below early highs, in line with bullion.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.7065/80	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2333/36	Canadian dollars
	2.5180/90	West German marks
	2.7455/65	Dutch guilders
	2.1475/90	Swiss francs
	48.88/90	Belgian francs
	7.1050/1100	French francs
	1423.80/1424.80	Italian lire
	267.45/65	Japanese yen
	7.3080/3130	Swedish crowns
	7.1775/1875	Norwegian crowns
	8.9375/9475	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	433.00/435.00	U.S. dollars

Scientists claim breakthrough in producing oil substitute

NEW YORK (R) — Scientists at Texas A and M University announced Thursday what they said was a major breakthrough in the search for an alternative fuel to oil — a solar-powered process that can economically extract hydrogen from water.

Dr. John Bockris, head of hydrogen research at the university in College Station, Texas, said the new process meant that hydrogen fuel, currently too expensive to produce commercially, could become as cheap as oil.

He said hydrogen fuel could do everything now done — run cars, power factories, heat homes — except fabricate.

While maintaining that the new process was commercially feasible now, he said it would take an immense effort and decades to convert to hydrogen fuel use and to find practical and safe methods to store and transport the volatile substance.

Dr. Bockris said powering cars with hydrogen fuel would only need a few modifications, including a fuel injection system, turbocharger and safe storage tank. Hydrogen, the most abundant element, appears naturally as a gas but can be converted into liquid at very low temperatures. Both forms can be used as fuel.

The new process, using solar-powered electrodes to break down water molecules and produce hydrogen gas, was developed by two young scientists at the 36,000-student university, Dr. Marek Szafranski, 31, and Dr. A.Q. Contractor, 32.

Dr. Bockris said the two scientists achieved a breakthrough last month when their use of platinum-coated cathodes and anodes specifically designed for the use of solar power were able to produce hydrogen cheaply from water.

They were able to separate hydro-

gen and oxygen atoms from molecules of water and retain between 12 and 13 per cent of the hydrogen in the form of gas. The rest of the hydrogen atoms were absorbed in other chemical processes.

Industrial chemists have been able to split water molecules into hydrogen and oxygen for years, but the previous processes required far more energy to produce the gas than the energy value of the recovered hydrogen.

In a 1979 publication the worldwatch institute quoted one estimate that it would require 40 nuclear power plants to generate enough hydrogen from water to meet 10 per cent of U.S. car fuel needs.

A Texas A and M spokesman said the cost of producing hydrogen was reduced dramatically by using cheap solar energy as the power source for splitting the water molecules into hydrogen and oxygen by electrolysis.

Electrolysis is carried out by passing electrical currents through a solution called an electrolyte, which is a chemical compound that conducts the current being generated.

The process requires two electrodes — a cathode for introducing electrons into the sol-

ution and an anode for drawing electrons out. It splits the water molecule and shows hydrogen to form on the surface of the cathode.

The two researchers produced at a cost of only a few cents a silicon cathode and anode, which were specially designed for solar power use.

They said they were startled at the level of hydrogen gas achieved by the cathode and anode they used.

Texas A and M is the oldest public university in Texas. The A and M used to stand for agriculture and mechanics, but the name was changed a few years ago to just A and M.

Energy analysts said the oil industry would doubtless derive comfort from the announcement.

Dr. John Bockris foresaw the U.S. might convert to it from imported oil at the end of the century.

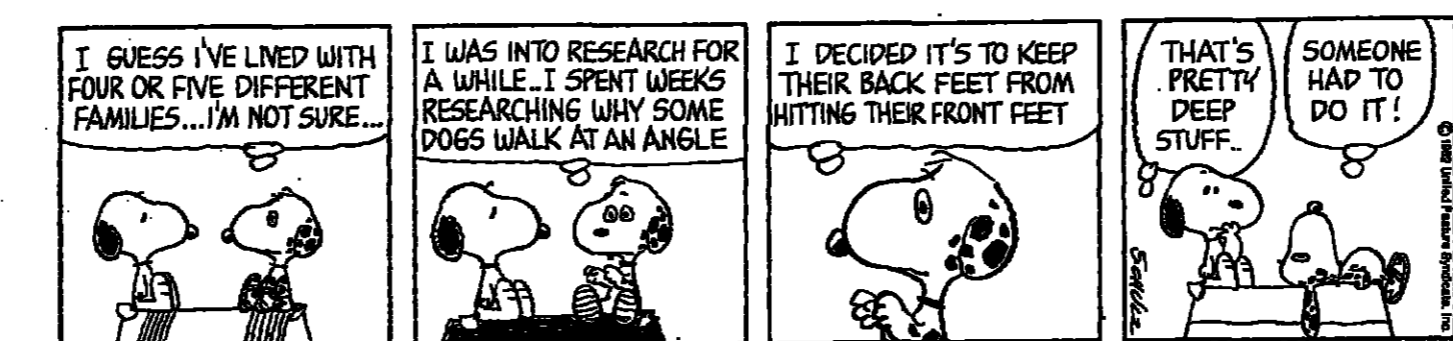
A majority of present oil exporters will probably have exhausted their reserves by then, a possible exception being Saudi Arabia with 160 billion barrels lying under the sands.

There will be a study by other scientists and within the energy industry of the findings reported Thursday.

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



Peanuts



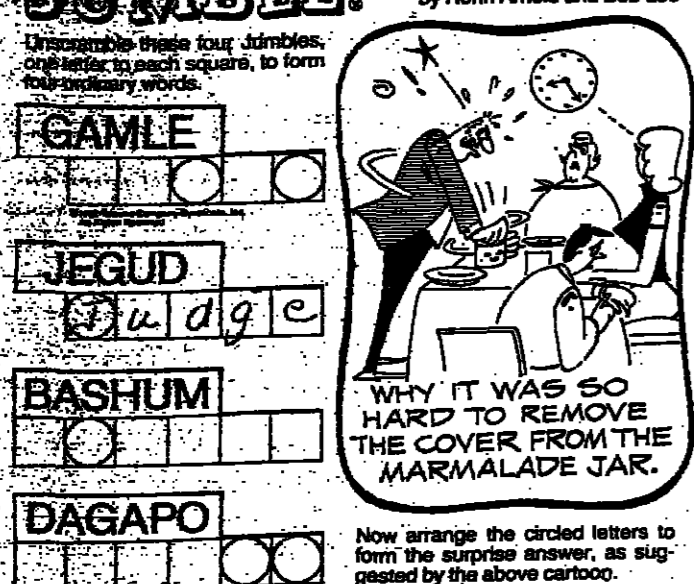
Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Yesterday's Jumble: MOUNT WAKEN ESTATE SOLACE
Answer: What the very busy doctor said to the invisible man — I CAN'T SEE YOU NOW

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, OCT. 9, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to organize your thoughts so that you can easily gain your desired objectives. A time to make plans that could give you more abundance in the days ahead.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Take care you don't jeopardize your present security in some way. Make the day a happy one by being more cheerful.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Know what is expected of you by family members and make an attempt to work more harmoniously with them.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Handle routine tasks but be careful in motion. Take health treatments so that you have more strength and vitality.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Attend to personal affairs early in the day and take any delays in your stride. Obtain valuable information you need.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Be sure you schedule your day well and plan sensible social activities for the evening. Improve your appearance.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Keep appointments with friends and show them you are able to rise above difficult situations. Take no risks in travel.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Plan how to be more efficient in your line of endeavor. Take some time today for any health treatments you may need.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You have inspired ideas and can easily express yourself at this time. Attending a social affair can be most enjoyable now.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Analyze your true position in life and know exactly where you are headed. Maintain harmony with family members.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Come to a decision about a long-time problem and discuss it openly with persons involved. Remove obstacles in your path.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Know what you want to do and then go after it with conviction and get the results you want. Control your temper.

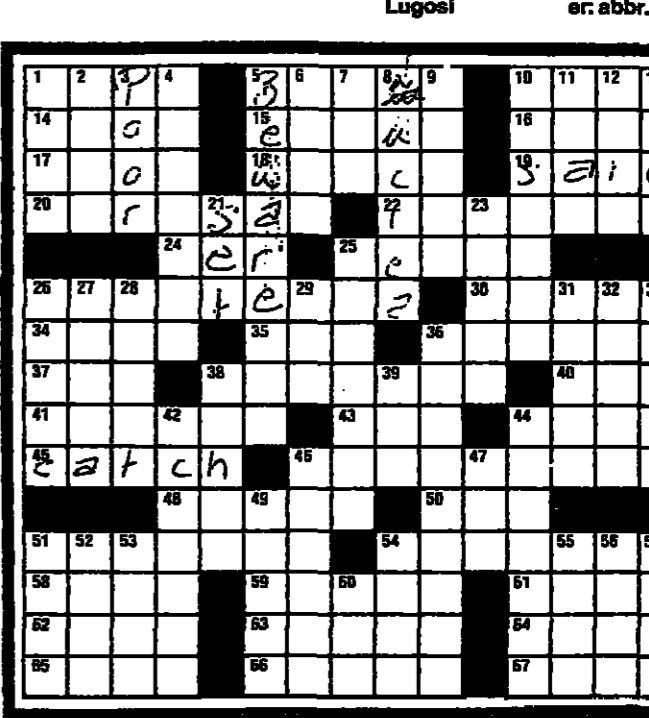
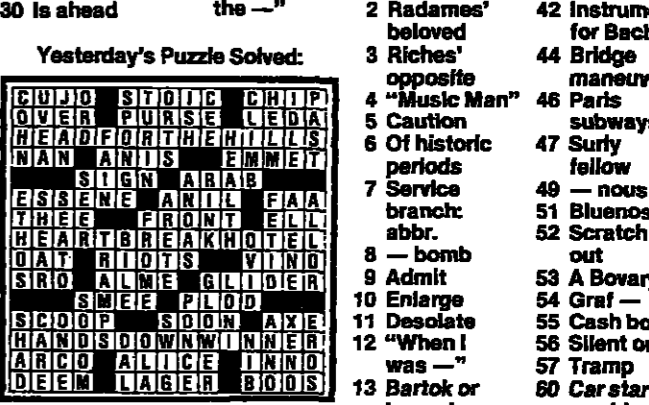
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Put those ideas to work that will help you get ahead. Sidestep one who wants to lead you in the wrong direction.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those charming young persons who should have a fine education and learn a great deal since later in life many problems have to be coped with and your progeny will be well equipped to handle them.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Alfio Micoi

ACROSS	34 Equine	51 Inhibit	21 Between ready and fire
1 Find fault	35 Partner of neither	54 Tighten	22 Memento
5 Mercenary	36 Small fish	58 Branches	23 Stole
10 Tell all	37 Revealed	59 Nonsense	24 Easternware pot
14 Perjuror	38 Affecting the hip	61 Farm structure	25 Beauty
15 Piqued	40 Numerical prefix	62 "Woe —!"	26 Badger's kin
16 Actor's quest	41 Nativity group	63 Message received, in radio	27 French pronoun
17 Advantage	43 Number for Bo	64 Thick	28 Rubinstein or Dvorak
18 French dance of old	44 Frustrate	65 Apparatus	29 Andreas —
19 Spoken	45 "To — Mocking-bird"	66 Slaves of old	30 Garbage
20 Jewellery	46 Curative	67 Pollster Roper	31 Churchmen
22 Entertainer	48 Thin as —	DOWN	32 Divide
24 Sesame	50 "Duel in the —"	1 Yarn unit	33 A Kennedy
25 Languished		2 Radames' beloved	34 Instrument for Bach
26 Highly colored		3 Riches' opposite	35 Paris
30 Is ahead		4 "Music Man"	36 subways
		5 Caution	37 Surly fellow
		6 Of historic periods	38 — nous
		7 Service branch abbr.	39 Blue nose
		8 — bomb	40 Scratch out
		9 Admit	41 A Bovary
		10 Enlarge	42 Graf —
		11 Desolate	43 Cash box
		12 "When I was —"	44 Silent one
		13 Bartok or Lugosi	45 Tramp
			46 Car start-er abbr.



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WORLD

Support for Gonzalez falls slightly as Spain formally charges colonels

MADRID (R) — A new opinion poll indicated Friday that support for the Socialists was falling in the Spanish election campaign which is increasingly dominated by an alleged coup attempt.

The sample poll of 3,000 Spaniards was taken before army intelligence claimed to have broken a military plot with the arrest of three colonels last Saturday.

It showed the Socialists remained front-runners, but showed increased support for the right wing and indicated the results of the Oct. 28 poll were still far from decided.

Carried out by an independent research group for the daily newspaper *Diario 16* and its sister magazine *Cambio 16*, the poll

showed the certain Socialist vote had slipped to 27.4 per cent on Sept. 30 from 33.1 per cent when a previous poll was taken in mid-September.

Support for the right-wing Popular Alliance rose in the same period from 7.2 to 9.5 per cent, while the number of undecided voters leapt six points to 45.2 per cent.

More details of the alleged plot were leaked to the press Friday indicating that as many as 200 people would have been intimately involved in the operation.

Spanish journalist Pilar Urbano, the author of a book on a failed coup last year, said there were fears that a coup would take place this month regardless of the colonels' arrest.

Reporters travelling with Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez, who hopes to lead his party back to power after 43 years in opposition, said he drew constant applause in election meetings when he condemned the plot and called for a thorough probe.

The new poll found that 47 per cent of Spaniards thought Mr. Gonzalez would make the best prime minister, far ahead of second placed Manuel Fraga, leader of Popular Alliance, who had the confidence of 18 per cent of the electorate.

The poll predicted the Socialists would gain 45.9 per cent of the vote, 5.4 per cent less than the previous survey estimated, and the Popular Alliance 16.3 per

cent, a 3.3 per cent increase.

Colonels face charges

MADRID (R) — Three army officers have been formally charged with plotting a coup d'etat in Spain following their arrest less than a month before general elections.

Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson was quoted on state television Thursday as saying the colonels' coup was apparently organised by Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, now serving a 30-year jail term for his part in another failed military coup last year.

The minister also hinted that the coup might have been planned by many more than the three colonels.

UNHCR protests eviction of Ugandan tribesmen

NAIROBI (R) — A senior United Nations official said Friday he had protested to the Ugandan government about the eviction of tens of thousands of people of Rwandan origin who are being forced to enter refugee settlements.

Tom Unwin, representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Uganda, told Reuters by telephone from Kampala that the evictions began one week ago.

He had visited the Ankole district of South-Western Uganda to investigate rumours that Rwandans were being evicted en masse.

"In one day I saw at least a thousand people walking in the cold and rain carrying what possessions they could and driving a few cattle

before them. This could affect up to 100,000 people," he said.

Mr. Unwin said local officials told him the Rwandans were being moved because they were suspected of cattle rustling and theft.

"A cow is worth three times as much in Rwanda as in Uganda and there have been some deaths recently in connection with cattle theft."

"But these people are being forced to walk 100 kilometres or more to the settlements and I think there is also an element of economic gain behind their eviction because as they are kicked out they are being robbed."

"Apart from what they can carry and the few cows they can drive everything is being looted. Nothing can justify this sort of illegality."

Mobutu: Hands off Africa

KINSHASA (R) — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire Friday called on world powers to keep their hands off Africa and let the continent solve its current political crisis through its own wisdom.

President Mobutu was speaking at the opening of a two-day Franco-African summit attended by French President Francois Mitterrand and representatives of some 40 African countries, including 18 presidents.

The summit, billed as the largest such meeting in Africa this year, comes just two months after a political dispute wrecked the regular summit meeting of the 51-nation Organisation of African Unity (OAU) for the first time in its 19-year history.

The OAU summit in Libya in August was boycotted by 20 nations protesting against the admission of the Polisario Front's Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) which is fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara.

Conference sources said the Kinshasa meeting would be the biggest African gathering of the year, and President Mobutu said Thursday that English-speaking African states would be attending for the first time since the Franco-African summits began in the early 1970s. But French officials stressed that the summit was in no way a substitute for the OAU conference.

Conservatives play on Falklands trump card

BRIGHTON, England (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher goes before her supporters Friday to be acclaimed for Britain's military triumph in the Falklands.

Throughout the ruling Conservative Party's four-day annual conference here she has been praised for leading Britain to victory in the South Atlantic.

Many of the 4,000 Conservatives attending the conference expect her to send them home with the clearest indication yet that she is thinking of calling a general election next year.

Mrs. Thatcher, 57 next week, has dropped strong hints that the conference may be the last before a general election next year, probably in October.

Many politicians believe she will be tempted to seek re-election earlier and benefit from what they call the Falklands factor—the popularity she won by her successful campaign to recapture the Falklands from Argentina.

Public satisfaction with the government has slipped since the height of the Falklands campaign in June, but opinion polls show the Conservatives still lead the opposition parties by a margin of up to 12 percentage points.

Several senior conservatives are worried that the government's failure to reduce unemployment, now at a record 3.3 million people, and an image as an uncaring party lacking in compassion could cost them the election.

Party leaders, recognising that unemployment is unlikely to be substantially lower at the time of the election, are adopting a strategy of shifting the blame for high unemployment onto previous administrations and the trade unions.

Tylenol hunted worldwide

NEW YORK (R) — A worldwide hunt is underway to prevent an American drug poisoned with cyanide, which has killed seven people in the United States, from claiming victims elsewhere.

Several Latin American nations have banned imports or sales of the drug Tylenol and other nations are asking tourists returning from abroad to turn in any suspect capsules.

Poland has warned citizens not to use Tylenol received in aid packages from the Polish community in Chicago, where seven people died after taking cyanide-laced capsules of Tylenol, America's best-selling painkiller. Police there are still seeking the killers who tampered with the drugs.

The Philippines health ministry has stopped sales and ordered the recall of stocks of the analgesic. Although it was Extra-Strength Tylenol linked to the deaths in the United States, the authorities in Manila have ordered the recall of all capsules to avoid confusion among consumers.

Guatemala has suspended sales while officials check stocks. Argentina and Peru have banned Tylenol imports.

While Tylenol is not on the market in France or Britain, authorities there have asked travellers returning from the U.S. to turn in capsules bought there.

And on the basis of an Interpol search, Austrian police stopped a Chicago couple known to be carrying Tylenol as they toured the Tyrol, Interpol said. William and Patricia Kuk had not taken any of the capsules and police chemical analysts found no traces of cyanide in the medication.

In the worried city of Chicago meanwhile, Illinois Attorney General Tyrone Fahner said eight or nine suspects were under close surveillance.

But police chief Richard Brezcek, in a television interview, disagreed.

He said his definition of a suspect was one who could be tied directly to the case and by that standard "right now no such person exists."

Damage suits totalling several millions of dollars have been filed on behalf of some of the Chicago victims. The suits name the manufacturers, McNeil Consumer Products division of Johnson and Johnson, and the stores where the pain remedy were sold.

In addition, Chicago lawyer Robert Holstein filed a suit seeking refunds for consumers who own Tylenol products but are now reluctant to use them.

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Army criticism takes the gild off Sharon's image

By David Rogers
Reuters

TEL AVIV — Mounting criticism from all ranks of the army has left Israel's Defence Minister Ariel Sharon fighting for political survival.

Argument over the ever-controversial, barrel-chested minister has developed into an emotional national debate with the country polarised over whether "Arik" Sharon should stay or quit.

Mr. Sharon has brushed aside repeated calls from political opponents for his resignation, asserting they should first wait for the findings of the inquiry into the Beirut massacre of Palestinians.

But his stormy career seems to face a more dangerous threat with this week's extraordinary disclosures that the entire high command has voiced grave doubts about his leadership.

The army's apparent lack of confidence in Mr. Sharon has led many Israelis to question whether national security does not dictate that he be moved from his hugely powerful post.

So far Prime Minister Menachem Begin has not flinched in his loyalty to Mr. Sharon, although some in the cabinet appear keen to see the minister ousted.

Mr. Sharon has made clear he will not resign unless forced out.

All attempts to keep the lid on the army's discontent have now been blown away.

Even in Israel's vocal democracy nobody can recall anything like this week's spectacle of a defence minister going to the mass media to tell restive soldiers, in effect, to either shut up or leave the army.

This was the blunt message Mr. Sharon delivered in signed articles in the popular papers *Maariv* and *Yediot Aharonot* Wednesday, which said the army's criticism was severely affecting Israel's democratic system.

The same newspapers carried advertisements placed by members of a crack paratroop brigade demanding that Mr. Sharon apologise for allegedly slandering them.

Mr. Sharon has said he was unable to call up the brigade during the Lebanon war because it had been demoralised by internal opposition to the campaign.

The soldiers deny this and say they were mobilised for two rounds of duty in Lebanon, including a 25-day spell when the brigade fought to capture the Palestinian guerrilla strongholds of Sidon and Tyre.

The defence minister is standing by his comments and refusing to apologise.

Italian police crack rightist terror group

ROME (A.P.) — Police have cracked Italy's most active and dangerous rightwing terrorist group following a nationwide raid which netted 40 alleged members of Nuclei Armati Rivoluzionari (NAR) (Armed Revolutionary Nucleus) police officials have said.

Those arrested in raids carried out earlier this week included Roberto Frigato, 29, one of the reputed leaders of NAR, sought on murder charges. Frigato, arrested in Milan, also had been wanted for questioning in connection with the 1980 bombing at the Bologna railway station which killed 190 persons.

Also among the arrested were Raffaello Lombardi, son of the Italian undersecretary for justice, nabbed in Rome along with 16 other NAR members.

British tabloids try to embarrass Prince Andrew

LONDON (R) — A British newspaper reported that Queen Elizabeth had ordered her 22-year-old son Prince Andrew home from a Caribbean holiday because he was with a sex film actress.

But a spokeswoman for the queen denied the report by the mass-circulation paper, *The Sun*.

The prince, an air force helicopter pilot who served in the Falklands conflict earlier this year, flew incognito to the Caribbean island of Mustique earlier this week with American-born actress Koo Stark, 25, and a few other friends.

Britain's tabloid newspapers quickly unearthed nude photographs of Miss Stark and vied with each other for interviews with people who know her.

Human rights according to German court

MANNHEIM, West Germany (R) — The threat of torture or maltreatment is not a valid reason for granting political asylum to a Kurdish applicant from Turkey, a West German court has ruled.

The administrative court in Mannheim dismissed the Kurd's reason for requesting political asylum as irrelevant "because torture and maltreatment are common phenomena in Turkey, which do not affect only politically active Kurds."

The ruling, made by the regional court last May, was made public by a trade union group of lawyers and judges, which accused the court of human contempt.

"Whoever justifies torture, even in the slightest way, puts the protection of the state above that of human life," the group said in a statement.

The court said torture was against the right to human dignity, but not every such violation was relevant for asylum legislation.

It said political opponents who endangered the security of the state could be classified as serious criminals and ran the risk of "being treated appropriately."

This had nothing to do with political persecution, it added.

Charismatic Palme gets his chance as premier

STOCKHOLM (R) — Swedish Social Democrat Olof Palme, who was sworn in Friday as prime minister after six years in opposition, has already made clear that he intends to be closely involved in his main political interest — foreign affairs.

Never content with the narrow stage of domestic politics, he is an important ideologist within the Socialist International and widely respected as a champion of the Third World.

His decision to name Boerje Andersson and Lennart Bodstrom to head the defence and foreign ministries, provoked accusations from his opponents that the pair were inexperienced in these fields and that Mr. Palme was power-hungry and wanted to control these areas himself.

He is neither especially expert nor personally interested in economics, and has appointed the experienced Kjell-Olof Feldt as his finance minister to take charge of Sweden's troubled economy.

He has condemned Israel over its invasion of Lebanon and accused Poland's martial law authorities of repressive policies in his usual frank language.

Mr. Palme, 55, vice-president of the Socialist International.

He has been the scourge of repressive governments in East and West alike but his outspoken attacks on American involvement in Vietnam in the late 1960s did most to earn Sweden its reputation as "the conscience of the world."

All-round criticism

He gave political asylum to draft-dodgers, a policy which caused a long chill in relations between Sweden and the United States, but Mr. Palme showed he was not one-sided by lashing out at oppression wherever he saw it.

After the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia, he described the subsequent Czechoslovak leadership as "hen-

chmen of dictatorship." He called the Spanish government under the late Gen. Franco "damned murderers."

However his political achievements are now confined to foreign affairs.

Political analysts agree that he successfully shielded Sweden from the worst of the world recession as prime minister of three successive Social Democratic governments from 1969 to 1976.

His unpopular pro-nuclear power policy brought him down in the 1976 general election but he won last month's poll on promises to defend full employment and the welfare state and a daring proposal to partly collectivise the financing of industry.

Sven Lofjoachim Palme was born in Stockholm on Jan. 30, 1927. His father was the managing director of an insurance company and his mother a Latvian aristocrat.

The young Palme attended boarding school and gained a law degree from Stockholm University. During his student days he travelled to the United States and the Far East where, he is quoted as saying, he renounced his "bourgeois" background and became a Socialist.

He joined the Social Democratic Party in 1952 and entered parliament in 1956.

As minister of communications from 1965, he supervised Sweden's switch from driving on the left to driving on the right side of the road.

He was also minister of education before becoming Europe's youngest head of government on the retirement in 1969 of the then prime minister, veteran Social Democrat Tager Erlander.

Mr. Palme married a young Czechoslovak woman in 1949 to help her escape from Communism. After their divorce, he married child psychologist Lisbeth Beck Friis and they have three sons.

European majority against nuclear 'first strike' option

WASHINGTON (R) — A poll by the U.S. government made public Thursday shows only a small minority in Western Europe in favour of using nuclear weapons first, even to stop a Soviet conventional invasion from overwhelming NATO forces.

Results of the unclassified but previously unpublished poll were revealed in a speech by the White House national security adviser under presidents Kennedy and Johnson, McGeorge Bundy.

Mr. Bundy said the opinion poll cast serious doubt on NATO's "first use" policy under which nuclear weapons would be used if necessary to halt an overwhelming Soviet conventional attack.

"The poll shows that in no major country in Western Europe would more than 19 per cent of the people favour a first use of nuclear weapons, even if the alternative was being overrun by the Soviet hordes," he said.

Mr. Bundy appeared at the luncheon with Robert McNamara, defence secretary in the same two administrations, and Gerard Smith, chief arms negotiator under President Ford, to receive an Albert Einstein international peace prize for co-authorship of an article in *Foreign Affairs* magazine last spring urging NATO to reconsider its first use policy.

The three former officials shared the \$50,000 award.

A fourth collaborator in the article, former ambassador to the Soviet Union George Kennan, was ineligible to share in the award because he won it last year for advocating a 50 per cent cut in U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals.

The article was attacked by the U.S. administration, which said renouncing first use of nuclear weapons would require re-instituting military draft and massively increased spending on non-nuclear arms to meet a Soviet threat.

The article called for a NATO conventional force buildup in Europe so that the first use doctrine could be abandoned, along with thousands of battlefield nuclear weapons deployed there.

It argued that the Soviet military advantage in tanks and soldiers could be offset by conventional anti-tank weapons and other measures.

Mr. Bundy said in his award acceptance speech that opinion in Western Europe was running so strongly against first use that a crisis might bring wholesale concessions by NATO governments or bitter divisions between them.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Hernu to discuss Mirages in India

PARIS (R) — French Defence Minister Charles Hernu said he would begin a five-day visit to New Delhi on Sunday. Officials said he would have talks with Defence Minister Ramaswami Venkataraman following India's decision to buy the French Mirage-2000 combat aircraft. Mr. Venkataraman told parliament earlier this year that India had agreed to buy Mirage-2000 planes but declined to give details of the deal.

UNESCO condemns Israeli human rights record in Lebanon

PARIS (R) — The executive board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) voted overwhelmingly Thursday to condemn Israel for "serious violations of human rights" in Lebanon. All West European countries on the 39-member executive board voted for the resolution. Only the United States and Costa Rica voted against, while Guatemala abstained.

'Aspirin harmful during pregnancy'

BOSTON (R) — A group of New York medical researchers said pregnant women should avoid aspirin because new studies showed it could produce abnormal bleeding in both mothers and their infants. The researchers, wrote in the current issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine* that their work suggested the drug could increase risks to small, premature infants.

Agca writes to Rome, Vatican

ROME (R) — Turkish gunman Mehmet Ali Agca, who shot Pope John Paul last year, has written a letter to the Vatican and Italian political leaders saying he feels in danger in his maximum-security cell. Copies of the letter were sent to Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, Communist and Socialist Party chiefs and the London-based civil rights organisation Amnesty International. The office of the president of the Italian senate, Amintore Fanfani, who was among recipients, said Agca wrote that he did not mean to kill the Pope and now felt in danger in his cell.

Malaysian Chinese woman hanged for drug offences

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — A 51-year-old Malaysian woman was Friday hanged at dawn for drug trafficking despite a last-minute appeal for clemency by her counsel, Malaysian prison authorities said. Lim Boey Nook, a Malaysian Chinese, is the first woman ever hanged in the country. Her counsel, Karpal Singh, also an opposition member of parliament, appealed to the Malaysian king, Sultan Ahmad Shah, to intercede on humanitarian grounds. A 22-year-old French girl, Beatrice Saubin, won her appeal here last August for trafficking in 534 gms of heroin and had her sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

Weinberger accuses Soviets of trying to steal radio scanner

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has accused the Soviet Union of trying to steal a sophisticated top-secret American device used in air and space reconnaissance. He said an attempt to smuggle the radio frequency scanner out of the country was foiled by U.S. agents. Mr. Weinberger gave no further details, but treasury department officials have been reported here to have substituted sandbags for the device while it was still aboard the plane in California.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—Shakespeare must have been a bridge player. When Macbeth's witches chant: "Double, double, toil and trouble," they express my feelings exactly. More precisely, I don't seem to know when a double is for takeout and when it is for penalties. Can you give me an easy rule of thumb to follow? — R. O'Connor, Newton, Mass.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.) A.—If you treat any double by partner at his first opportunity to double a suit as being for takeout, you will seldom be wrong. If you presume that any double of a no trump bid is for penalties, you will again be right most of the time. However, there are a few exceptions. Consider these sequences:

1) East South West North
1♥ 1♠ 2♥ Pass
Pass Dble

2) East South West North
1♥ Pass 2♥ Pass
Pass Dble

3) West North East South
1♥ Pass 1NT Dble

4) South West North East
1♠ Pass Pass 2♠ Dble

5) South West North East
1NT 2♥ Pass Pass
Dble

6) South West North East

1NT Pass Pass 2♥ Dble

In 1), South's double is for takeout despite the fact that he did not elect to double one heart. When a suit has been bid and raised, it is not likely that the doubler can have the length and strength in that suit for a low-level penalty double. By first overcalling and then making a takeout double, South suggests that he has a five-card or longer suit in which he overcalled with reasonable support for the other two suits.

In 2), the double is again for takeout. East-West have shown minimal values, and South is competing for the partscore. He did not double one heart because he did not have sufficient strength for an immediate takeout double. In 3), South's double of one no trump is equivalent to a takeout double of West's opening bid, but North has the option of converting to penalties with values in opener's suit. In 4), South's double is for takeout since this is the first chance he has had to double an enemy suit.

At first glance, sequences 5) and 6) look alike, but there is a subtle difference. In 5), South's double is in front of the overcaller, so it is primarily for takeout — his trumps are under the gun. In 6), South's double is for penalties, since he is sitting behind the overcaller. If South wants to compete, he must pass and hope that his partner can reopen the bidding.

Doubles can cause trouble, but, if you understand the principles, you should avoid the witches' cauldron.

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